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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 29-30, 1978

Established 1887

Australia	12.5	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	2,225
Denmark	3 50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
France	40 F.	Morocco	275 Dr.
Germany	2.20 M.	Netherlands	1.50 Gld.
Greece	300 F.	Nigeria	60 K.
Italy	160 L.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Japan	100 Y.	Spain	40 Ptas.
South Korea	100 W.	Sweden	275 S.Kr.
Switzerland	40 S.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Taiwan	100 N.T.	Turkey	1.70 L.
U.S.	1.00	U.S. Military (Jr.)	10.25
U.S.	1.00	Yugoslavia	20 D.

Rebuffs Intellectual Rebels

Marchais Bars Shift In Party Structure

PARIS, April 28. (Reuters)—French Communist leader Georges Marchais yesterday rejected any change within the tightly-structured French Communist party following a wave of complaints against party policy by intellectuals in the movement.

He said that the party would not be turned into a debating club nor "would it let itself be torn apart by some vague petty bourgeois anarchism."

His statement, aimed at re-instilling discipline in the ranks, appeared in a report which took up five pages in today's party newspaper, *L'Humanite*.

The newspaper said that Mr. Marchais had read the report to the

121-man party Central Committee yesterday and that it had been unanimously approved.

The dissent by the intellectuals, who are well-known party figures and spokesmen but do not wield real influence, broke out after the failure of the left to win in last month's general elections.

Public opinion polls had forecast for months that the Socialist-Communist alliance would unseat the center-right coalition which has ruled France for 20 years.

Mr. Marchais said that the party's failure to do so, although by a small margin, shattered the already fragile alliance with the Socialists and stunned the entire left.

Many Socialists and some of the Communist intellectuals said the Communist Party had purposefully turned away voters by extremist statements, preferring to remain in opposition rather than share power as a junior partner of the Socialists.

In his report, Mr. Marchais swept aside all such arguments and reaffirmed that Communist policy was "correct" from start to finish and that the Socialist party was entirely to blame for the defeat of the left.

Political observers here speculated that much remained unsaid in Mr. Marchais's report about events within the party over the past weeks.

One suggestion was that the party leadership in the throes of a struggle for control between Euro-Communists and hardline pro-Moscow elements.

Fragile Alliance

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Great Changes

Mr. Marchais has brought great changes to the party in its relations with the Soviet Union over the last three years but he still remains far from the stand adopted by the Spanish Communists, who have dropped references to Lenin as one of their mentors.

Many of the men with whom Mr. Marchais shares power were in the cold war when the French Communist Party was the surest ally of the Soviet Union in the West.

Internal French political preoccupations have resulted in their agreeing that some distance must be taken with Moscow but they are clearly unhappy about it as well as about suggestions that the party should liberalize from within.

There was little sign, however, that the agitation at the top of the party among the intellectuals had any repercussions among the party's rank and file.



Mohammed Daud (glasses) during visit to Istanbul in February.

Coup Details Unclear

Daud and Brother Killed, Afghanistani Rebels Say

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 28 (AP)—Rebels in Afghanistan said today that they killed President Mohammed Daud and his brother because they "madly" resisted their coup.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said that other members of Mr. Daud's family took refuge at the French Embassy in Kabul. Meanwhile, continued fighting was reported between loyal air force units and army rebels.

In a broadcast, the rebels claimed "complete control" of Afghanistan. But diplomatic sources in New Delhi said that they had received word of continued fighting in Kabul, and the Paris sources said that indirect reports indicated that army units were still trying to overcome some resistance from the air force. The sources in the two capitals declined to be identified.

Afghanistan's borders and airports were closed, and all commercial communication channels were cut. It could not be determined whether the coup, launched yesterday, had succeeded, but Western diplomats in New Delhi said that about 200 bodies were seen in the streets.

Resistance Possible

There was no report on the situation in the important military centers of Kandahar and Herat, and one diplomat commented: "To seize Kabul is not to seize Afghanistan. Resistance in the form of guerrilla warfare could continue for months."

The Paris sources said that an unspecified number of the Daud family fled the presidential residence unharmed and were taken in by the adjoining French Embassy. With them in the embassy were French Ambassador Georges Perreche, about 20 members of his staff and their families. The French Consulate, nearest the former Royal Palace that housed the Dauds, was badly damaged by stray shell fire during yesterday's fighting, but no injuries were reported.

The rebels, led by Gen. Abdul Kader, an air force commander, launched the coup with tanks and fighter planes, ringing key government buildings and capturing the Defense Ministry, the diplomats in New Delhi said.

Fierce fighting raged through the night in sections of the city where (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Vietnamese Report Renewed Fighting

BANGKOK, April 28 (AP)—Vietnam today claimed that its forces defeated a battalion of Cambodian troops in fighting Monday and Tuesday, killing 100.

In the first official report of fighting between the two countries since April 12, the Vietnam news agency also said that Vietnamese forces continue to defeat Cambodian intruders in areas of Tay Ninh, Song Be, An Giang and Kien Giang provinces.

Mr. Vance gave no indication in his letter that the administration was retreating from its position that outright rejection of one sale would lead the President to withdraw the others. However, the Vance letter was viewed as a willingness by the administration to discuss possible changes in the sales.

Sen. Church said in a statement: "It appears from the secretary's letter that the President has untied the package."

Israelis have been strongly opposed to the sale of the fighters to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

'It is simply impossible that the country with the world's strongest economy is producing balance-of-trade deficits.'

Schmidt Criticizes Carter on Economy



Helmut Schmidt

HAMBURG, April 28 (AP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger took the Carter administration to task today for its monetary and defense policies.

Mr. Schmidt, although noting the U.S. leadership role in the Western alliance, accused the United States of neglecting that role in the economic field. To underline his argument, Mr. Schmidt called U.S. oil policy "irresponsible."

"It is simply impossible that the country with the world's strongest economy is producing balance-of-trade deficits," Mr. Schmidt said in an address to a conference arranged by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, a foundation supporting his ruling Social Democratic party's foreign policy.

Mr. Schmidt said that the dollar, the main monetary reserve of the Western world, should not be allowed to continue erratic movements on international money markets.

Mr. Kissinger, guest speaker at the conference, reiterated his criticism of President Carter's decision to postpone possible production of the neutron weapon. He emphasized, however, that the anti-tank weapon was "one of many" and by itself not that important in changing the balance of power between East and West.

Mr. Kissinger suggested that the West should keep the East in doubt about the state of its weapons arsenal and thus maintain a military advantage over the Soviet bloc.

talked about detente and on the other it created crises in Africa" by its military engagement there, Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Schmidt accused the members of Comecon, the Soviet-led equivalent of the European Economic Community, of not providing economic development aid. All their help consisted of "officers, weapons and ideology," the exact opposite of "socialist solidarity," Mr. Schmidt said.

In another part of his speech, the former finance minister demanded that developing countries increase their guarantees for private foreign investments. Without that, Mr. Schmidt said, the Western industrial nations could no longer continue capital investments which, he said, were in the interest of the developing nations.

He rejected some Third World countries' accusations of neglect by industrial nations and said that it was unbearable to be called "capitalist exploiters." Mr. Schmidt said that investments in developing countries mean sacrifices by the industrial nations.

He accused the Russians and Cubans of pursuing an imperialist policy in Africa. "On one side Moscow

Italian Police Seal Genoa In Mass Search for Moro

ROME, April 28 (UPI)—Police hunting for kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro sealed off the city of Genoa at dawn today and started a search of homes, railroad stations and ships in Italy's largest port.

Police did not say what prompted the search, their second major operation in Genoa since Red Brigades terrorists abducted Mr. Moro and murdered his five bodyguards in a Rome ambush March 16.

The Red Brigades recently announced that they would "execute" Mr. Moro unless 13 jailed terrorists were freed. The government rejected the demand.

Genoa has long been a major stronghold of the Red Brigades, an extreme leftist gang that uses killings, kidnappings and bombings in an attempt to trigger civil war.

behind Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats in refusing to negotiate.

But the Socialist Party stepped up its calls on the government to try to appease the kidnappers through half-way measures that would include moving terrorists out of maximum security prisons.

This morning's editions of Italy's party-controlled newspapers assailed one another in editorials on the Moro affair.

A Straight No

"There can be only a straight no to the line adopted by the Socialists. It represents the most deplorable yielding in the Red Brigades," said the Republican Party newspaper, *La Voce Repubblicana*.

The Socialist newspaper, *Avanti!* retorted: "The Republicans have since [Mr. Moro's kidnapping] distinguished themselves by two proposals: To reintroduce the death penalty and to reject the humanitarian appeal of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim."

The Republicans had protested that a nationally televised appeal by Mr. Waldheim to spare Mr. Moro's life had dignified the Red Brigades with official recognition.

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Western Ties

Citing the need for a U.S. policy of "fundamental, continually" toward its Western allies, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States could not drop its ties with Western Europe without leading itself into "total isolation."

Mr. Kissinger said that he was bothered by the Soviet Union's involvement in Africa, including its shipment of weapons to African nations. The Soviet Union has delivered more weapons to Ethiopia

Port, Railroad Station

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Tests for Multiracial Accord

Rhodesia's New Leaders Face Doubt on All Sides

By Peter Osnos and David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, April 28 (WP)—One month after its creation, Rhodesia's new multiracial government is beset by major military, political and economic problems as it struggles to find a broad base of support at home and abroad.

Notwithstanding signs of encouragement from South Africa and of growing sympathy in some Western circles, the transitional government still stands largely alone.

There is "tremendous apprehension" among whites, in the words of Prime Minister Ian Smith, about the changes that must come, and mounting pressure from blacks to

see quick evidence that a new era is dawning.

"To win over the black people, we have to be seen to be making changes," said Byron Hove, the new black co-minister of justice. "We can't just sing the praises of the [internal] settlement, we have to do something."

It is Mr. Hove's outspoken demand for such immediate signs of change—such as more and higher-ranking black policemen and judges—that has upset an already jittery white population.

Whites Urged to Stay

Mr. Smith and his white ministers, whatever their private feeling about the coming of black majority rule, are pleading with the 260,000 remaining whites to await the final outcome before "jumping the gun" and leaving.

The black leaders of the transitional government are just as uncertain about the new situation. Still surrounded by white civil servants, secretaries and guards, they are groping for ways to illustrate their new authority to the 6.7 million blacks.

Clearly, this young and fragile experiment in multiracial cooperation poses the dilemma of satisfying Rhodesia's two fundamentally different populations with contrasting fears and hopes. The new ruling Executive Council must also convince skeptical Western and African states that it has a mandate from a majority of whites and blacks, including those who belong to the guerrilla alliance, the Patriotic Front.

War Getting Worse

Moreover, it must do this while waging a war that, by most accounts, is going badly and getting worse. The war is costing nearly \$2 million a day and even the reported reinforcements of South African military forces in the southern border area are unlikely to provide much relief.

The military situation is exceedingly complicated. Military analysts in constant contact with the troops speak of sharply declining morale among white officers. "Nobody," an analyst said, "wants to be the last white man to die for Zimbabwe [the African name for Rhodesia]."

In some areas the fighting has virtually halted, partly because local commanders have been told not to seek contact with the guerrillas. Also, it seems that an increasing number of "local arrangements" are being made between the army and guerrillas. The rebels are split into factions that often are opposed to each other as to the Salisbury government.

Ambush Feared

While the white-led army is in full flux, a growing number of white farmers are said to be abandoning their homesteads and taking the "chicken run" to South Africa. In fact, Rhodesians say that no prudent white will go outside the main towns unarmored these days for fear of ambush.

It is universally agreed that a cease-fire is essential if this experiment in joint white-black government is to survive until the proposed elections next fall for a black majority government.

The black leaders of the Executive Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chinua, express confidence that they can pull it off. They tell of daily contacts with guerrillas inside Rhodesia in a bid to arrange an end to the fighting. But outside observers, mindful of the military slippage, remain doubtful.

Doubts on Elections

Just how the Executive Council can hold elections amid the uncertainties is puzzling. If elections for a black Zimbabwe government are to be accepted abroad, a way must be found to get the guerrillas out of the bush and into the ballot box. Yet their leaders, who have denounced the internal settlement, have scorned overtures to return.

Mr. Smith, who boasts of economic accomplishments during 12 years of international isolation, contends that economic problems, particularly the rising number of unemployed blacks, pose the most serious threat to the country.

Despite—or because of—economic sanctions, Rhodesia has one of the broadest-based economies in Africa. But the steady exodus of whites and their capital together with the war's drain on manpower underlies the economic crisis.

Early Test Needed

In its statement Tuesday turning down the U.S.-British proposal for an all-party conference, the Executive Council said:

"We are satisfied that collectively we have obtained the support of the overwhelming majority of the population for the Salisbury [internal] agreement and we ask that the British and United States governments should consider putting this to an early test."

"We are not concerned so much with formal recognition as we are with countering the effects of the world economic recession by an easing of the restrictions on our trade so that we can alleviate unemployment among blacks and proceed to majority rule with a sound and strong economy."

Despite the multitude of problems weighing upon the new government, Rhodesia under white and black hands seems grimly determined to press on against all obstacles, just as it did during the 12 years of white minority rule.

Daud Killed, Rebels Say

(Continued from Page 1)

two army divisions are based, the sources reported. By sunrise it had subsided but small-arms fire could still be heard, they said.

Meanwhile, the air force's Soviet Su-7 fighters fired rockets in the center of the city near the Justice Ministry and the headquarters of the army central corps. The informants said that the planes encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire and that one was shot down.

A heavy pall of smoke hung over the city of 500,000, and no civilians were seen outside, the sources said. Rebel troops surrounded some Western embassies and refused to permit diplomats to leave their compounds.

In Washington, the State Department said that there were about 1,300 Americans in Kabul but that it had no reports of injuries to them.

Fate Unconfirmed

Diplomats in New Delhi had no concrete information on the fate of the 69-year-old President, who took over the government in a military coup in 1973, or his brother Naem, 68, who advised him. But the oews announced on Radio Afghanistan today declared: "Daud is gone forever. Daud has been eliminated forever by the will of the people of Afghanistan."

Unconfirmed reports said that the former Royal Palace in which the president lived had been reduced to rubble by fire from 50 tanks.

A broadcast said that the new Military Revolutionary Council abolished the 1977 constitution and ordered senior military officers to report to the Defense Ministry and "be punished by military law."

Claiming that the council controlled all military camps and bases, the rebels banned public gatherings, ordered an 8 p.m.-to-dawn curfew and said that all laws would be made by the council.

"The last remnant of imperialism and tyranny of the Mobarzedi has been put to an end," Gen. Kader declared, referring to the clan to which both Mr. Daud and the king he overthrew, Mohammed Zahir Shah, belonged. Mr. Daud and King Zahir Shah were cousins and brothers-in-law, and Mr. Daud had headed the government from 1953 to 1963.

Gen. Kader said that the new government will follow a foreign policy of "strict" non-alignment, but diplomats in New Delhi were skeptical and refused to speculate on the political orientation of the Military Revolutionary Council.

SWAPO Wants West to Change Transition Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 28 (AP)—The South-West Africa Peoples Organization made objections today to key points in a Western proposal for South-West Africa's transition to independence from South Africa and called for further talks to iron out the outstanding issues.

Its reply to the proposal insisted that South Africa take a subordinate role to the United Nations in managing the political process; claimed that Walvis Bay, annexed by South Africa, was a non-negotiable part of South-West Africa, and said that proposed pre-election reduction of South African troops to 1,500 should apply throughout South-West Africa, including Walvis Bay.

SWAPO repeated its known position that the 1,500 should be confined not in two northern bases but in one southern base. It accepted the principle of submitting its forces to UN surveillance and monitoring.

Manneken Pis Back After Student Prank

BRUSSELS, April 28 (UPI)—Police yesterday recovered the Manneken Pis statue that was stolen Wednesday from its pedestal in central Brussels—apparently in student pranks.

Working on indications furnished by an anonymous caller to the Belgian news agency, police discovered the statuette in a Brussels technical college and returned it to its pedestal and traditional occupation.

Loyalty Day in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—President Carter has proclaimed Monday as Loyalty Day.



PLAYFUL CUBS—Marfusha, Nastya, Karpusha and Sveta have a friendly romp during mealtime. Bear cubs were born two months ago at the Kharkov Zoo in the Soviet Union.

Plan to Put Him on Trial

Palestinians Present Israeli Prisoner

BEIRUT, April 28 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas yesterday produced what they described as their first Israeli prisoner of war and said that he would be put on trial.

Guerrillas of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command said that the prisoner—identified as Avraham Nissim Amram, 34—was captured April 4 in southern Lebanon.

The guerrilla group presented the man to reporters and photographers at a secret location in southern Lebanon.

Although his right hand was bandaged, the prisoner appeared otherwise to be in good health. He told reporters that he had been shot during his capture but that he had been well treated since then.

He asked the journalists to send a message to his wife and family: "I am okay. Do not worry for my health... I will come back home, with God's help."

Five Men Killed

The man, who described himself as a resident of Hadera, 25 miles north of Tel Aviv, said that he and his companions had stumbled into Palestinian lines by accident. He said that five men with him were killed in an attempt to escape.

An official of the Popular Front-General Command said that the man will be given a lawyer and put on trial in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He said that the prisoner will be charged with "participating in wars against Arabs, entering Palestinian positions illegally, entering Lebanese territory and committing acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people."

The prisoner said that he was caught near Ras al Ain, about three

miles south of Tyre, and then described his capture:

"We came to scout the area. We didn't know the guerrillas were there. There were six of us, including one officer. On the way, we met an intelligence officer who was taking pictures. We stopped at some tombs and took some pictures. Then he left us and we went on and bumped into the Palestinians by surprise."

Tried to Escape

"They asked us to hand in our weapons. The officer said they'd

kill us if we didn't. We tried to speed away with the car and were shot at. Three of us were killed on the spot."

"I was wounded in the hand... I was found in the morning. I was well treated, given new clothes and brought here. I don't know where I am now."

The prisoner described himself as an Arab Jew who came to Israel with his mother from Libya when he was 4. He said he was a 14-year veteran of the Israeli Army and had fought in the 1967 Six-Day War and the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

U.S. Drops Its Insistence On Mideast Sales Package

(Continued from Page 1)

the two Arab countries, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that Israel would be in danger if Congress allowed the deal to go through.

The arms package would provide

Israel with 15 F-15 and 75 F-16 fighter-bombers; Egypt with 50 F-15 fighter-bombers, the first major U.S. arms delivery to that country, and Saudi Arabia with 60 F-15s.

Mr. Carter has said that the Saudis would use the jets only defensively. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said this morning that the administration "continues to believe that each of the sales is in the national interest."

But he said that changes "by mutual consent" could be made, and that assurances, including limitations on the planes' use, could be attached to the proposals without forcing the administration to withdraw the entire offer.

W. German TV Buys U.S. Series On Holocaust

BONN, April 28 (NYT)—West German television officials said yesterday that they have bought the "Holocaust" series on the Nazi extermination of the Jews, for showing here by the end of this year or early next year.

The decision to purchase the series was described by Jochen Stinauer, a spokesman for a regional station that negotiated on behalf of one of the two major state-subsidized networks, as being made by "people who are conscious of the importance of 'Holocaust' and of the value it can have for the German people."

Mr. Stinauer said that the series would be shown in four evenings without commercials on the ARD network. The time lag in broadcasting the series relates to dubbing it into German, he said.

No price for the purchase from the National Broadcasting Co. was given, although Mr. Stinauer said that the figure was below what West German television paid for "Roots." That amount was estimated at \$700,000.

Soviet Aides Ask Protester To Seek Visa

MOSCOW, April 28 (AP)—A Soviet woman who tried to chain herself to the fence of the U.S. Embassy during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's recent visit here has again filed for an exit visa—this time at the urging of Soviet officials who said that her protest had "created a lot of noise." Soviet authorities told her that they would answer in a month.

Irina McClellan, 36, and daughter, Lena, have been refused permission for more than three years to leave the Soviet Union to join her American husband, Woodward McClellan, a professor at the University of Virginia.

She said that as she was on her way to talk with U.S. consular officials today, she was stopped by KGB police agents who took her to the government's passport office and instructed her to file exit visa applications for herself and her daughter.

Mrs. McClellan's protest outside the U.S. Embassy on April 19 moved the United States to protest Soviet interference with U.S. oews coverage of the demonstration on the ground that it violated the 1975 Helsinki agreement in support of freedom of information between East and West. Tass had refused to transmit Associated Press and United Press International photographs of Mrs. McClellan's seizure by police. When CBS attempted to transmit television film of the incident to the United States, Soviet technicians refused to do it.

Swissair Chief Blames Carter For Fare War

ZURICH, April 28 (AP)—Swissair President Armin Baltesweiler today charged the Carter administration with responsibility for what he called a disastrous tariff battle between international airlines on North Atlantic routes.

"Remembering that few election promises, the Carter administration is riding on the wave of politically orientated consumer protection and is opening all locks," Mr. Baltesweiler told a company meeting. "We believe there will have to be a few victims on the battlefield before common sense prevails again."

He said that Swissair did not join the "pamicky flight forward" of some airlines in seeking to retain market shares. Yet, he said, the company had to lower fares to a point where they were no longer meeting costs, despite good sales.

Swissair last year reported a record net profit of \$13 million Swiss francs (about \$26.6 million), an 18.2-per-cent gain over 1976.

Top English Interpreter Missing From Peking Scene

By Linda Matthews

HONG KONG — Nancy Tang, the U.S.-born interpreter who served Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in their historic 1972 meeting with President Richard Nixon, has disappeared from public view in Peking and may have been sent to the countryside for "re-education."

Miss Tang, 35, China's foremost English interpreter and its most visible woman official, has not appeared at public functions or been mentioned in the government-controlled media since October, according to diplomatic sources here.

An absence of such length on the part of a Chinese official often means that the official has fallen into disfavor, although in Miss Tang's case there are few clues to the mistakes she may have committed or to her whereabouts.

A Taiwan newspaper reported last week that she recently had been arrested as a hostage to prevent her father from defecting to the United States. Her father, Tang Ming-chao, serves in New York as

U.S. Suspects 'Czech Connection'

Terrorist-East Bloc Tie Probed

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT)—The Carter administration is investigating whether there is a link between Soviet bloc agencies and the terrorist group that last month kidnapped former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, intelligence officials said yesterday.

The purpose of the inquiry, the officials said, is to determine the extent, if any, that the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies may have provided money, arms and training to the Red Brigades terrorists.

Mr. Moro was kidnapped in an armed attack in Rome on March 16 and is still believed to be a captive of the terrorist group.

The focus of the intelligence search is on what one official called "the Czech connection"—the allegation that the Prague government has provided assistance to the Red Brigades and other West European terrorist groups.

The Soviet Union has denounced the Moro kidnapping and has hinted in press accounts that Western intelligence services might be involved in the incident.

In recent weeks, Italian press reports have claimed that Czechoslovakia helped engineer the Moro kidnapping. These claims have been denied in radio broadcasts from Prague and Moscow.

Old Suspicion

Administration interest in the case has been prompted by long-standing suspicion within the intelligence community of Czechoslovakia ties to European terrorists.

Officials said the Italian government has recently asked for U.S. help in determining whether there was any direct or indirect foreign involvement in the Moro kidnapping.

Intelligence officials said that so far, no evidence has been found to tie Czechoslovakia or any other Soviet bloc country to the episode, but that an "old link" exists between Prague and the Red Brigades. Some of this information has been supplied to the two intelligence committees on Capitol Hill and officials there said that Czechoslovakia has provided a range of services to West European terrorists in the last decade.

This assistance, they said, includes weapons of Soviet and Eastern European manufacture, money, false documents and help in traveling in and out of Western Europe.

In particular, several terrorists, including members of the Red Brigades, are said to have visited a complex at Karlovy Vary, a resort spot near Prague.

False Papers

According to congressional officials, the complex has facilities for producing false documents and for providing "various forms of terrorist training."

Administration officials declined to discuss what type of training and assistance terrorist leaders might have received at Karlovy Vary, but

they confirmed that visits to the complex have taken place in recent years.

Although intelligence officials have suspected that Czechoslovakia, with Soviet approval, was aiding terrorists for some time, these suspicions were reinforced in September, 1973, when Palestinian terrorists attacked the Schoenau Castle transit camp for emigrating Soviet Jews. Austrian officials hinted at the time that the Palestinians

had entered the country from Czechoslovakia and had Czechoslovakian weapons.

More recently, U.S. officials have been forced to examine possible ties between the Eastern bloc and Western European terrorism more closely because of legislation being prepared. A Senate bill to combat international terrorism would require the administration to impose sanctions on so-called "paper states" that provided support for terrorists.

Parents Blamed for Upbringing, Unhappy Son Files Damage Suit

BOULDER, Colo., April 28 (UPI)—Tom Hansen, unhappy with his life, has filed a damage suit in district court against his parents, who he says gave him an improper upbringing. Mr. Hansen, 25, says that he will need psychiatric care for the rest of his life.

The suit charges that Richard and Shirley Hansen neglected their son's needs for food, clothing, shelter and psychological support at crucial periods of his life and that Mr. Hansen was forced at the age of 14 to "work long hours at menial labor on little food."

The suit, which seeks \$250,000 in medical expenses and \$100,000 in punitive damages, also accuses Richard Hansen of treating his son as a "social outcast, subjecting him to humiliation and ridicule and physically attacking him."

Tom Hansen's attorney, John Tausig Jr., said that the suit may be the first of its kind. "Basically, what we are doing is bringing a suit for malpractice of parenting," he said, adding that he believes parents should be held responsible for damage to the physical and mental health of their children.

General Agrees to Retire After 2d Attack on Carter

WASHINGTON, April (UPI)—Maj. Gen. John Singlaub has agreed to retire from the Army as a result of his second public criticism of President Carter's defense decisions, an Army spokesman said today.

Brig. Gen. Robert Solomon told reporters that a recommendation for retirement was made by Gen. Singlaub's immediate commander, Gen. Frederick Croesen, after Gen. Singlaub met early today with Army Secretary Clifford Alexander Jr. and Gen. Bernard Rogers, Army chief of staff.

Gen. Singlaub agreed to the recommendation and will file retirement papers, although the exact date has not been determined, Gen. Solomon said.

Gen. Singlaub, ordered to be in Washington no later than noon after his remarks to ROTC cadets at Georgia Tech yesterday, slipped into the Pentagon unobserved and was on hand shortly after 9 a.m. for the meeting with his superiors.

The Army secretary told reporters at a Pentagon ceremony shortly afterwards that the subject of Gen. Singlaub's retirement or resignation "did not come up" at that meeting, but Gen. Solomon said Gen. Croesen met with Mr. Alexander and Gen. Rogers shortly afterward and offered the retirement recommendation.

Gen. Singlaub was summoned to Washington as a result of his statements in a question-and-answer session following a lecture. He commented on the administration's positions on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the B-1 bomber and the neutron warhead. He also said that the administration has a different world "perspective" and is not as strong on military readiness as earlier administrations.

No Comment

The White House and Defense Department made no comment on the statements, but they were the general's second public criticism of his commander in chief, and Pentagon sources said that the repeated offense would put any general's career in jeopardy.

Gen. Singlaub was quoted in an interview last May as saying that Mr. Carter's decision to withdraw ground combat forces from Korea "will lead to war."

He was ordered back from his job as chief of staff of the United Nations Command in Korea and reported to Mr. Carter at the White House for a dressing-down. He then was assigned to be chief of staff of the Army Forces Command at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Gen. Singlaub has made few public appearances since his recall from Korea, but his remarks yesterday were covered by reporters due to advance publicity about his appearance.

Asked about Mr. Carter's decision to delay production of the neutron warhead, Gen. Singlaub said it was "like throwing your trump

Maj. Gen. John Singlaub

cards away in a game of bridge. I think it's ridiculous.

"I put the B-1 bomber in the same category," he said of Mr. Carter's canceling production of the plane last year.

Gen. Singlaub also criticized Paul Warnke, head of the Arms Control Agency, saying that he "has advocated over the years unilateral disarmament."

"The SALT talks are in trouble and have been in trouble since Mr. Warnke was put in charge of them," the general said.

Gen. Singlaub said the recently approved Panama Canal treaties were "unnecessary," but that a Panamanian takeover of the canal is not a major threat. He said U.S. forces could open the waterway "even if all the forces of the entire Republic of Panama were aligned against us—all 2,000 of them."

Gen. Singlaub, a highly decorated combat officer, served in World War II in Korea and in Vietnam.

Russian Named For UN Position

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 28 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has chosen a career diplomat to succeed Arkady Shevchenko, who quit as UN under-secretary general because of political differences with the Kremlin, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources said that Mikhail Sytenko, 60, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East department since 1973, is expected to replace Mr. Shevchenko in the highest Soviet post at the UN secretariat. Mr. Sytenko is a former ambassador to Indonesia and Iran.

Perhaps because she was close to Mao in his last year, Miss Tang carefully tried to dissociate herself from Chiang Ching, Mao's widow, and three other radical politicians purged soon after the chairman's death. When the now discredited "Gang of Four" was charged with trying to usurp Mao's authority, Miss Tang chimed in with an article condemning Chiang Ching for her "wild ambitions" and accusing her of tormenting Mao on his death bed.

The media campaign against the Gang of Four and their "remnant followers" continues in Peking, so it is possible that Miss Tang has become a target.

But it is more likely, according to diplomats here who knew her in Peking, that she is being punished for her free-and-easy manner and unusual accessibility to foreigners.

In 1975 Miss Tang was promoted from the ranks of interpreters to deputy director of the Foreign Ministry department that oversees U.S.-Chinese relations. She rose swiftly in the Communist party.

Promotions

In 1975 Miss Tang was promoted from the ranks of interpreters to deputy director of the Foreign Ministry department that oversees U.S.-Chinese relations. She rose swiftly in the Communist party.

In pro-Peking circles here, it is

considered far more likely that Miss Tang committed minor political mistakes and has been sent for rehabilitation to one of the so-called May 7 cadre farms.

The disappearance of Miss Tang was a surprise because she had appeared to be making a meteoric, untroubled rise through the Chinese hierarchy.

Her bespectacled face and distinctly American accent became familiar to millions of U.S. television viewers in February, 1972, during the Nixon visit to Peking. After that, she served as the official interpreter at almost every meeting Mao or Chou held with English-speaking guests, including the meeting last August between Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

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In Dealings With Small Banks

U.S. Investigating Fraud In Lance's Georgia Loans

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT)—A federal grand jury investigating the possible criminal activities while he was a banker is concentrating on whether there was a pattern of fraud in his borrowings from a group of small banks in Georgia before he became director of the Office of Management and Budget, according to a source familiar with the proceedings.

Investigators are said to be focusing on whether Mr. Lance pledged securities as collateral for loans from those banks and then sold the securities without repaying the loans. There also are questions of whether he obtained tens of thousands of dollars in loans from the banks without submitting personal financial statements or making formal application for the loans.

The grand jury in Atlanta is also investigating whether Mr. Lance, a close friend of President Carter, while president of the Calhoun First National Bank, gave the officers of the other Georgia banks the same privileges that they had given him.

According to a person close to Mr. Lance, several officers of the small banks were recently subpoenaed before the Atlanta grand jury to testify about their dealings with the former budget director.

Declined Comment.

Robert Altman, Mr. Lance's lawyer, declined to comment yesterday on the grand jury proceedings or any other investigations.

Although the transactions at the small banks are said to be of primary interest to the federal grand jury, the complaint filed Wednesday by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Comptroller of the Currency, against Mr. Lance and the banks he once headed, alleged a number of other activities that are potential criminal violations.

The SEC alleged that he had signed two names of certain relatives to financial statements without their knowledge; that his own financial statements, which supported his personal guaranty for loans to certain relatives, did not reflect all his liabilities and contingent liabilities; and that he presented a false financial statement to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which had the responsibility for confirming him to his White House position.

White House spokesmen have been unwilling to give detailed comment on the SEC and Comptroller of the Currency report. Jody Powell, the President's spokesman, said that the White House withheld comment because it was felt that it would be construed "as an unwarranted intrusion into the Department of Justice's process."

Guaranteed Loans

Many of the loans from the small banks in Georgia that the grand jury is questioning allegedly were guaranteed by Mr. Lance in the name of the Calhoun Bank.

Mr. Lance resigned from the OMB on Sept. 21 of last year.

Carter Promotes Campaign Aide

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT)—President Carter plans to promote Jim Kraft, who ran his field organization in the 1976 presidential campaign, to the White House senior staff from his lower level job as appointments secretary.

Mr. Kraft will earn \$56,000 a year as liaison to political groups and White House personnel.

The White House, placing increased emphasis on its political operation, hopes to recruit Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., as liaison to black groups, which would round out the first major shakeup of the President's staff.

U.S. Inspectors Probing Scaffold Collapse Tragedy

WILLOW ISLAND, W.Va., April 28 (UPI)—Federal labor inspectors were trying to determine today why the scaffold inside a power plant cooling tower collapsed without warning, sending all 51 workers on the scaffold to their deaths 170 feet below.

Ten members of one family were killed in the accident at the Monongahela Power Co. plant yesterday morning.

Carpenters, electricians and other workers fell in a cascade of lumber, concrete, bricks and twisted steel.

The Charleston, W. Va., Gazette reported today that some construction workers had complained that a number of foremen were rushing the project and not allowing the tower's concrete to harden sufficiently. Construction supervisors, according to the newspaper, blamed the accident on the scaffold itself.

"The best description I can give you is that it continued to break loose in a circle more or less like you would peel an apple and fell 168 feet," said State Police Maj. W.F. Donohoe.

"It's the worst industrial accident outside of a coal mining accident that's ever occurred in the state," he said.

The tower, measuring about 360 feet in diameter at the base, was one of two being constructed by Research-Cottrell Inc. of Bound Brook, N.J., for the Allegheny Power System's \$677-million Willow Island Power Plant, which was sched-



HAPPY 77th—Japan's Emperor Hirohito, accompanied by Empress Nagako, strolls in Imperial Palace garden in this photo released for the Emperor's 77th birthday, which was to be celebrated quietly today. The 77th birthday is a day of special good luck, according to Japanese belief, and Emperor Hirohito, in the 53rd year of his reign, is the first Japanese emperor to still hold the throne at the age of 77.

4 Lawyers Contend Bell 'Undercut' Probe of FBI

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT)—Four of the lawyers who originally headed the investigation into a series of allegedly illegal break-ins by FBI agents in New York have accused Attorney General Griffin Bell of having signed an "undercut" their investigation and of having "bamboozled" their efforts to pursue important leads.

In a strongly worded statement yesterday to a Senate subcommittee, William Gardner, the lawyer who headed the team, said that Mr. Bell's actions had "reflected adversely on the integrity of the Department of Justice" by showing that it was willing to make concessions for its own employees that it would not have made for outsiders.

The chief complaint of the group, as articulated by Mr. Gardner, was that by refusing to permit them to seek an indictment for perjury against a key FBI official, Mr. Bell stripped them of the leverage they needed to force agents to tell the truth about the activities.

Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., said later that the result of Mr. Bell's actions was to "truncate the investigation," and also said that it "calls into question his suitability to remain an attorney general."

This was contested sharply, however, by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., who is chairman of the subcommittee that oversees Justice Department appropriations. "The sanctimony of this—that he is not fit for office—is a bore to me," he said.

Bell on Trip

Mr. Bell was in Georgia yesterday on what was described as a "long-planned trip" and could not be reached for comment.

However, Terence Adamson, Mr. Bell's chief spokesman, said at a news conference that the attorney general had no intention of becoming involved in a debate with the four lawyers. He said that Mr. Bell "was banded a difficult task when he arrived, gave it his full attention and his best efforts, and did his duty as he saw it."

The four lawyers resigned from the case five months ago, in what was described by Mr. Bell and his aides as a "policy dispute." Three of the men—Mr. Gardner, Rich-

ard Johnson, and Stephen Horn, are still employees of the department. The fourth, Paul Hoerber, quit.

A little more than two weeks ago the attorney general announced the indictments on felony charges of Patrick Gray 3d, the former acting director of the bureau, and two other former ranking officials, Mark Felt and Edward Miller. All were charged with having violated the civil rights of citizens by authorizing the break-ins, which were committed during a search for radical fugitives.

Mr. Gardner testified yesterday that the wiretaps, mail-openings and break-ins continued "until at least November, 1974."

It was the first public statement by a Justice Department official that the activities continued that late.

Mr. Adamson said he could not respond to questions about the November, 1974, date, because it was the first time he had heard it.

U.S. Unit Backs Funds for B-1

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The Senate Armed Services Committee voted yesterday to authorize \$105.5 million to continue research and development of the U.S. B-1 strategic bomber, which President Carter has decided not to produce.

The committee also authorized \$10 million to continue a study, begun last year, to determine what type of strategic aircraft the United States will need in the future.

The authorizations for fiscal 1979 had been requested by the Pentagon as a backdrop to the Carter administration's decision to concentrate on development of cruise missiles and other long-range missiles as the main elements of the U.S. nuclear strike force. Four B-1s were built or were under construction when Mr. Carter decided last year to suspend production.

Milan Garbage Strike

MILAN, April 28 (AP)—Tons of garbage piled up in Milan today as garbage collectors continued a five-day-old strike for higher wages and fringe benefits.

'Sets Example' for Congressmen

O'Neill Discloses His Net Value Early

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT)—Describing himself as "a man of modest means," House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. disclosed yesterday that his net worth was \$181,000. This figure was \$56,000 higher than the one Rep. O'Neill provided in December, 1976.

The Massachusetts Democrat, whose finances have previously been the subject of controversy, said that his main assets consist of three residences and a piece of land on Cape Cod. He has occasionally invested in stocks and other ventures, but sold most of them before he became speaker in January of last year.

Rep. O'Neill also published his financial disclosure statement, which is due to be filed by all members of Congress by Sunday. Many members have been grumbling about the disclosure law as the

deadline approaches, and Rep. O'Neill said that he filed early in order to "set an example" for his colleagues.

"It's not as difficult as everyone in the House believes it is," he said.

Earnings Limit

When it adopted the disclosure provision, Congress also limited members' outside earnings to 15 percent of their salaries, or \$8,625. This income limit, which goes into effect next year, would be codified into federal law by a bill that is now moving through the House.

Many members have complained that disclosing their assets could subject their families to threats of kidnapping and extortion. Some also feared that the income limit is too strict, and to his disclosure statement, which only covered the last quarter of last year, Rep. O'Neill reported an outside income of \$13,500, all for speeches made to such groups as the Retail Drug-

Financial Flyers

In his statement and in a briefing for reporters, Rep. O'Neill pictured himself as a man who had taken some financial "flyers" in the past, and occasionally found himself a bit squeezed for funds. Some of his investments turned out well, but others turned sour.

He still holds a note of about \$25,000 from the Glenside Nursing Home, in which he had invested \$10,000 about 20 years ago. He sold his share of the home in 1971 for \$108,000.

The financial statement also confirmed a New York Times report that the speaker had invested \$5,000 in the Broadway Capital

Larios. He has also been described by federal investigators as being a Chilean secret police agent.

Because of his Chilean nationality, however, Capt. Larios cannot be sought by U.S. authorities for extradition unless formal charges are brought against him.

U.S. officials immediately asked Chile's cooperation in gaining access to Mr. Mr. Townley. FBI agents arrested him on a material witness warrant when he arrived in the United States early this month.

Mr. Townley is still an American citizen, although he has lived in Chile for 21 years. He has a Chilean wife and two children who live in Chile.

Mr. Townley has been described by the Marxist regime of Salvador Allende, the Chilean president whom Mr. Letelier served as ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Allende was toppled by the military junta in 1973, and was replaced by Gen. Pinochet, who has denied any involvement in the Letelier assassination.

It Fell From a Leaky Aircraft Lavatory

U.S. Agency Traces Blob That Hit Town

By Douglas B. Beaver

WASHINGTON, April 28 (WP)—Federal Aviation Administration officials yesterday said that they are trying to find the airplane with the leaky lavatory that is responsible for the 25-pound green blob of frozen waste that landed Sunday in Ripley, Tenn.

What some residents thought was an unidentified flying object was actually evidence that the FAA has not completely solved the leaky lavatory problem, which caused an engine to fall from a plane in 1974.

"This is more excitement than we've had in this little town in a long time," Deputy County Commissioner said in the sheriff's office. The blob, he said, has been taken care of.

"It had a nice little odor to it," he added. "We sent a three-ounce sample over to the University of Tennessee laboratory."

Frozen by Police

The blob landed outdoors, near an unused school building. It was first placed in a deep freeze in the sheriff's office until the phenomenon was explained by the FAA's regional office in Memphis.

"This is not supposed to happen," the FAA's Fred Farrar said. "But it's nothing new. We've had 'em crash into people's kitchens."

If there is a leak to the outside in airplane lavatory plumbing, the liquid will freeze in the sub-zero temperatures of high-altitude flying. If the leak continues, the blob grows in size until it is pulled off by its own weight, is shaken off by the plane's vibration or comes unglued as the plane descends into warmer temperatures.

Lavatories are flushed with a blue-green chemical into a holding tank. The flushing tank and the holding tank have outside valves so that they can be filled and drained by ground crews. It is these valves that have been known to leak.

No Injuries Reported

The worst year for falling blobs was 1974, when 14 incidents were reported in the United States. On several occasions blobs penetrated the roofs of houses. But no injuries have been reported, Mr. Farrar said.

On April 30, 1974, a National Airlines 727 en route from El Paso to Houston lost one of its three engines—literally. The engine dropped off the plane 60 miles east of El Paso; the plane made a routine landing.

National Transportation Safety Board investigators determined that a leaky valve had trickled fluid

from the front lavatory along the outside of the plane to the air intake of the jet engine on the right rear. Ice began to build up and was ingested into the engine's fans. The engine stopped so suddenly that the change in forces ripped it from the plane. Investigators found that human feces had hit the fan.

Mr. Farrar said of the incident in Ripley: "We're checking to see what airplanes were flying around at the time. We think it might have been a military plane."

But Miss Crowell said: "I think it's a bigger problem than just a leaky valve."

Bergland to Visit Russia

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland will begin a six-country tour next weekend that will include a visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bergland will be accompanied by a delegation of U.S. agricultural officials and will meet with Soviet officials in Moscow.

The tour is part of a series of visits by U.S. agricultural officials to foreign countries to promote U.S. agricultural products and to discuss trade agreements.

Mr. Bergland will also visit the Soviet Union's largest city, Leningrad, and will meet with Soviet officials in the city.

The tour is expected to last about two weeks and will cover a large portion of the Soviet Union.

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Uncertainty in Asia's Center

Down through the centuries, Afghanistan has been the contested invasion route of Asia — a region that has played a part for that continent not dissimilar to the role of Europe's Low Countries. Within more recent times, after the Czarist empire extended over Central Asia and the British over India, the question of who ruled Afghanistan was vital to world politics.

The British have left India and Pakistan, but the Russians still dominate the northern portion of Asia, from the Urals to the Kuriles — and Afghan politics bulk as large as when British troops marched to Kabul or Russians captured Panjdeh in the north in the 19th century, when dynasties struggled for the empire that sought to govern the land. And now that a military group claims to have seized power from President Mohammed Daud, who had turned his cousin's royal regime into a republic of sorts, the tensions of Kabul reach from Moscow to Washington, from New Delhi and Islamabad to Peking.

For the United States and the Soviet Union have been competing in Afghanistan — albeit in a reasonably constructive fashion — through economic and arms assistance. As

long as Afghanistan held more or less to the middle of the rocky road every poor state must tread, the strategic problem that the country presented was not acute. With the Marxist and "anti-imperialist" sentiments of so many revolutionary groups in the Third World as well as the thrusting of the Soviet Union (and Cuba) into so many nations, events in Afghanistan are bound to capture the attention of the world.

It is too early to know whether the Afghans will go the way of the Ethiopians, or, if they do, what effect this will have on the nations to the south of the Khyber Pass. What made Ethiopia so important was its conflict with the Somalis; what could give an overture in Kabul a similar impact is the uncertain position of the Pathans, who live on both sides of the Pakistani-Afghan border, and who traditionally have the sympathies of Afghanistan. But this potential development will doubtless be studied closely by China, which has had a close association with Pakistan, as well as in Washington. All that is certain now is that the center of Asia is uncertain, and that this must make many governments uneasy.

Steep Cost of Substitute Dollars

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal may face some awkward moments this weekend at the International Monetary Fund's meeting in Mexico City. At issue is a proposal being pressed by the fund's managing director, Johannes Witteveen, to substitute the IMF's own international currency — known as Special Drawing Rights — for some of the dollars now being held by foreign governments. The general concept is a good one, but attempting to swap SDRs for dollars now would threaten the fragile structure of international finance.

Witteveen proposes to collect some of the billions of dollars purchased by foreign governments in recent years (largely vain) attempts to support the dollar's exchange rate. In their place, these governments would get SDRs, the "money" the IMF itself creates. Fund staff members are pushing the plan with the long-term objective of replacing the traditional exchange media — gold and dollars — in government-to-government transactions.

A gradual shift to SDRs does make long-term sense. Unlike real gold, the fund's "paper gold" costs nothing to produce. But substitution today — even serious talk of substitution — might have quite the opposite effect. Exchange rates are unstable because corporations and individuals with vast financial resources can and do switch from currency to currency in attempts to avoid exchange risks. Parity away \$10 or \$20 billion held by governments would have no effect on the \$500 billion now sloshing around international financial markets.

It is possible, moreover, that the substitution of SDRs for dollars by foreign central banks would make nervous private currency-holders ready to dump their dollars at the first sign of trouble. If the closest allies of the

United States are unwilling to keep their dollars, the reasoning might go, why should we?

Pessimists suggest an even graver result of the plan. Oil prices are now set in dollars and OPEC's strongest member, Saudi Arabia, holds most of its surplus billions in dollars. The depreciation of the dollar has led some OPEC members to demand that oil be priced in SDRs whose value is not sharply affected by the dollar's decline. Should Europe and Japan signal their distrust of the dollar by switching to the SDR it is possible that OPEC would also switch. The result could be higher oil prices for everyone — all countries pay OPEC in dollars — and the creation of yet another source of instability in world exchange rates.

If little good and much harm could come of the Witteveen plan, why should Secretary Blumenthal's opposition be met with hostility? The IMF staff, committed to promoting the SDR, believes that substitution for dollars is the only way to get European bankers to go along with a new issue of their "paper gold." More important, though, the plan could become a focus for foreign governments angry over the Carter administration's refusal to help stabilize the value of the dollar. Many governments would prefer a world in which the dollar played a less critical role in international finance, and the substitution plan is a gesture in that direction.

Neither reason is good enough to disturb the status quo. Other governments might get some satisfaction from a symbolic slap at U.S. policies. But they stand to lose as much as the United States from any further decline of the dollar or increase in oil prices. SDRs do eventually deserve a more important place in international finance, but their role should only be upgraded in calmer times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Remember the Concorde?

A year ago, most people living around New York's Kennedy International Airport were adamantly opposed to letting the French-British supersonic jetliner land there, even on a test basis, because of its alleged noise and pollution. Today, four months since the Concorde finally began using Kennedy, there is a dramatic change. The latest FAA sampling shows that the opposition has dropped to 36 per cent of 1,818 airport-area residents surveyed. Those approving has climbed to 24 per cent. The Concorde may be a technological marvel or a fuel-wasting white elephant. But, as it has demonstrated both at Kennedy and at Dulles Airport outside Washington, it is as good a neighbor as many commercial jets flying today and it is certainly not the environmental ogre its opponents would have you believe it is.

—From the Pittsburgh Press.

Different U.S. Responses

When the UN Security Council last May voted unanimously to have Rhodesian information offices shut down around the world, the State Department sheepishly hastened to oblige. If the UN resolved to put the public library to the torch, the State Department probably would not resist; and only vigorous protest by conservative civil libertarians kept

the Rhodesian information office in New York from being boarded up.

Consider, if you will, the remarkably different response to the suggestion that, as a protest over continuing terrorism, Washington close the New York office of the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization. The State Department that promptly notified the Rhodesians to pack their bags — was struck dumb by the very idea of ordering the PLO to skedaddle. When Washington finally got around to responding, the response was to reiterate its welcome to the terrorists.

—From the Greensboro (N.C.) Press.

Energy and the Sun

The sun alone may not be the answer to the nation's energy problems. It may not even be a partial answer of real significance in the very near future. But because of its environmental cleanliness and its inexhaustible supply it certainly deserves serious attention as a possible solution.

For that reason, the recent evidence that it is receiving a high degree of attention, and in places where attention really counts, comes as a decided encouragement to all who understand the crucial nature of America's energy problems.

—From the Fort Worth Star Telegram.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

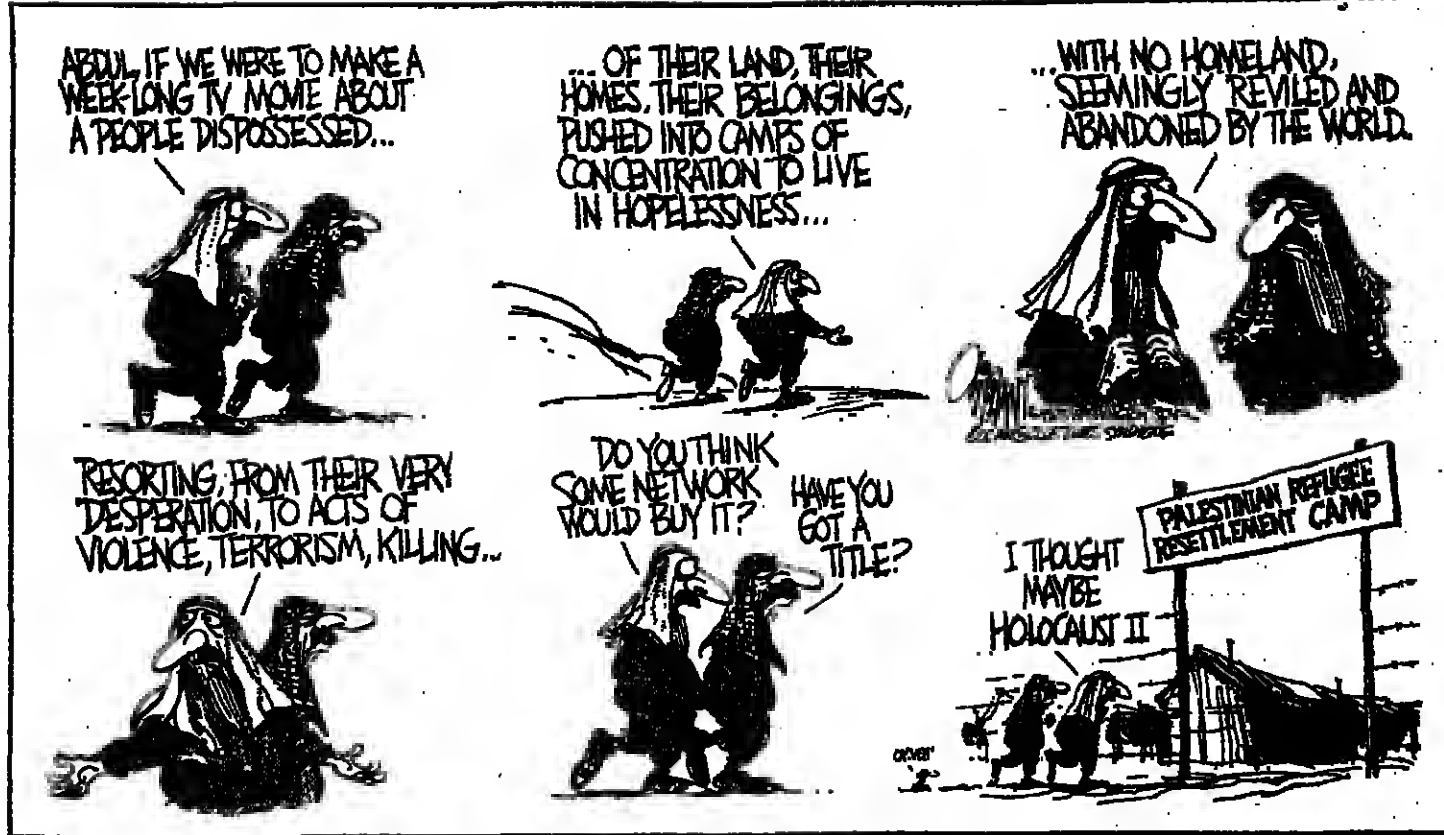
April 29, 1903

NEW YORK—William Randolph Hearst, the publisher of the New York American, was married this morning in the chantry of Grace Church in this city to Miss Millicent Wilson. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. Later in the day Mr. Hearst and his bride sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm II for an extended tour in Europe. They will be abroad for three months. Miss Wilson was formerly a performer on the stage.

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1928

LONDON—Sigmund Freud's new book has been issued here in English by Bantam, under the title "The Problem of Lay-Analyses." The chief theme of the book is to determine just who should be permitted to deal with psychopathic cases. Freud maintains that the analyst himself should be fully trained, which means that he must have undergone a full analysis himself, and whether he is a medical doctor or not, is not important.



The New U.S. Diplomacy of Incoherence

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The conduct of U.S. foreign policy seems very strange these days. There is a great deal of running around and popping off, with everybody minding somebody else's business, but with very little coherence or visible control.

This is apparently the New Diplomacy, or if you prefer, the demoralization of foreign policy, but the net result seems to be that nobody now knows who can speak for the United States, not even the President, with assurance that his commitments will be honored.

The U.S. promise of F-15 fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia is only the latest example. It was made originally by President Ford and then confirmed twice by President Carter, but is now challenged by the Congress, which is fair enough.

This is a decision, under present law, for both the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government, but Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is here lobbying for the shipment of planes to Israel, which is understandable, but also against Carter's decision to sell planes to Saudi Arabia, which is not exactly the same thing.

Rump Session

For example, Dayan met Thursday morning privately with Sens. Church, Case, Javits, Stone, Sarbanes and Jackson, all supporters of the Israeli case against the President's decision to ship planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It was sort of a private rump session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, all the senators being members except Jackson.

There was a time in this capital when a British ambassador was recalled to London because he expressed a preference in a social gathering for one presidential candidate over the other, but that was in the days when there were rules and even manners about what was permissible in the conduct of foreign relations.

Another strange procedure: Officials at the highest level here now say that unable to reach agreement with Senate leaders to withdraw or postpone indefinitely the proposal to sell the planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the administration will submit it to the Congress this weekend and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will vote on each proposal separately early next week in private session, without taking any more testimony or holding any public hearings.

This is one aspect of the new "democratic" foreign policy procedure that is so controversial that it may be overturned in the next few days, but it is an illustration of the confusion of authority that is now baffling this capital, and many other capitals as well.

Also, just to add to the confusion, there is a serious question here whether any legislation authorizing a legislative veto of the

President's authority to sell these planes is constitutional.

This is a complicated point, now under fierce debate. But since delegations of quasi-legislative authority to independent or executive branch agencies can only be accomplished by legislation involving the assent of both Houses of the Congress and the President, it can be argued that any measure withdrawing that delegation as exercised in a particular case, would likewise require legislation involving the assent of both Houses and the President.

All that will probably have to be left to the courts at some future time. Meanwhile, the view at the White House is that the main issue at stake is the President's right to conduct the foreign policy of the nation, without excessive interference by the Congress or the ministers of foreign states.

In some ways, the Carter administration has invited these problems. It has scattered executive authority in the field of foreign affairs, so that nobody quite knows whether the secretary of state, just out of Moscow on a consoling mission, or Zbigniew Brzezinski, now on his way to China, or Vice President Mondale, on his way to Southeast Asia, is really speaking in a coherent voice for the President.

Also, if the Carter administration presumes to tell Rhodesia that it is not satisfied with the internal promises reached for the political future of that country, it cannot be surprised if Dayan comes here to lobby for Israel — though arguing his case with senators is not the same as his legitimate right to state his case to the secretary of state and the President, who are the responsible officials.

So there are not only fundamental differences of policy, but equally important differences of procedure. As one high official here put it, what would Prime Minister Begin say if Cy Vance met in private with opposition leaders of the Knesset and, argued against Begin's policies?

In public, the White House is being polite about the lobbying in the Congress, and about Dayan's private talks with congressional leaders, and Begin's week-long participation in the celebration of his country's 30th anniversary of independence at spectacular rallies in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. But in private it is concerned that this sort of diplomacy can lead only to more confusion and division, and an erosion of the President's influence on the serious world arms and monetary questions that lie ahead.

Gas Fuels U.S. Boom in Algeria

By Alan Tillier

ALGIERS—The first shipments of liquefied natural gas from the vast Arzew complex in western Algeria to the United States mark the latest step in what one U.S. diplomat termed as an increasingly "intimate" relationship between the two countries — a relationship that is continuing to grow despite sharp differences over political and economic questions.

Last year, the United States became Algeria's number one trading partner, outranking even France. U.S. imports from Algeria (mostly crude oil) totalled \$3.06 billion and exports \$526 million. Trade on both sides of the ledger seems bound to increase as the United States becomes more dependent on Algerian LNG and Algeria more dependent on U.S. technology.

The huge El Paso-Sonatrach tanker is now crossing the Atlantic with loads of 125,000 cubic meters of LNG. Other contracts between Algeria and U.S. gas companies await ratification by the U.S. Department of Energy's Economic Regulatory Administration. If the Algerians are restless about the prolonged U.S. deliberations over a liquefied natural gas import policy — which they are — it has not affected their continuing courtship of U.S. firms as partners in future hydrocarbon developments.

Works Hard

Algeria works hard at maintaining its status as a leader of both the radical bloc of Arab states, the so-called "rejection front," that opposes U.S. policy in the Middle East, and the bloc of Third World countries that demands a new world economic order. But it manages to keep these postures from interfering with either its trading pol-

icies or its quest for industrialization with U.S. help.

"In certain economic and political circles some tried hard to cause others to believe that together with its gas, Algeria was selling its soul to American capitalism," Algerian President Houari Boumedienne said at ceremonies marking the opening of the first part of the Arzew One liquefaction plant.

"Algeria, which everyone knows sells its soul to nobody, commits itself to this transaction fully aware of its own interests and the value of what it should receive in return."

The President talked of the start of a 25-year relationship with the United States as a market for Algerian gas and became almost sentimental as he mentioned a fleet of great boats daily plying the Atlantic.

Although he somehow refrained from citing the name of Bechtel, the big U.S. construction company that pulled out the steps to get Arzew producing, he showed obvious pride at how a huge industrial complex had been built (mainly by the United States) where only a sleepy fishing village stood a few years back. Eventually, there will be three sophisticated LNG plants built by U.S. companies such as Pullman Kellogg and Foster Wheeler. Each will cost a billion dollars and upwards.

Commitments by U.S. firms are also very big. The El Paso Natural Gas Co., which is taking Arzew gas under a long-term contract, has built expensive unloading facilities on the U.S. East Coast. It is also building nine super-tankers. General Telephone and Electronics is building, supplying parts and training workers for a \$275-million entertainment-products plant that will

turn out everything from color TVs to pocket radios. Ingersoll Rand is putting up a \$100-million plant for turn-making equipment. Projects involving U.S. companies total probably between \$3 billion and \$10 billion.

In this former bastion of the French language, there now are salesmen from the U.S. selling education-technical expertise and English. For example, the Educational Development Corp., of Newton, Mass., has a \$70-million contract which involves running technical universities, handing out bachelor of science degrees to Algerians and switching students from French to English.

Most of the U.S. firms are settling in for contracts stretching over 10 years — five years to build a factory and five to make sure it runs smoothly and that thousands of Algerians are trained for the job. At Sidi Bel Abbes, a former French Foreign Legion garrison town, hundreds of U.S. technicians, their wives and families — plus doctors and teachers — have moved into newly built housing to carry out the GTE contract.

U.S. companies complain that Washington is still not helping them with export financing in the way that West European governments or the Japanese are aiding their firms. But U.S. executives do not complain that political differences between radical Algeria and neo-radical Washington get in the way of doing business. In fact, more and more joint Algerian-U.S. companies are being set up.

One small sign of the times in Algeria is that Marie-Claude Radziewsky, a French lawyer who once defended Algerian rebel leaders before French courts, now does legal work for U.S. companies.

Alan Tillier wrote this article for Chase Midweek Markets, of New York, where it originally appeared.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Tatler Tale

Re "The Tatler Undergoes a Facelift" by Sandra Salmons (IHT, April 20):

Anyone who writes that the "Tatler has changed little since it was founded in 1709 by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele" has clearly not ever read any of the original Tatlers. Steele was the sole founder of the paper, which was not a magazine but a single folio sheet essay. Addison joined him some weeks later, and the end product of their collaboration can hardly be classed as a forerunner of today's Tatler, when the only thing they have in common is their name, and even that is not identical.

MEREDITH THRALL, Greenford, England.

Computers Tee Off in Japan Golf

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO—After considerable thought, much argument, and doubts that the whole thing will work at all, the Japanese have decided to computerize golf handicaps.

With the world's second largest golfing population (10 million) after the United States, the Japanese have adopted everything there is to know about golf from the West — that is, everything except the handicap.

A golfer's handicap, as every duffer knows, is the measure of his current playing ability. If he turns in good scores, his handicap is reduced. For high scores, his handicap is increased.

The Japanese have a somewhat different definition. The Japanese duffer's handicap indicates the quality of golf that he played when he was at his peak, and need not necessarily have any relation to the scores he happens to be turning at the moment. His handicap will be lowered as his game improves, but rarely will a succession of low scores be considered grounds for increasing it. Anyone no longer able to play to the handicap that he earned in his best days is simply considered to be "off his game."

Upgrading

The rationale for this line of thinking is the same as that applied to grades in judo, kendo, Japanese chess and other traditional sports. Grades go up, but never down.

And this, in turn, leads us to the heart of the matter. In Japan's golf-oriented society, rank is of paramount importance, for the individual identifies himself in terms of the position he holds in his particular group. Hence demotion results in a serious loss of face, a humiliation to be avoided at all costs. A man who presents his name card without a title is a nobody. By the title on a visitor's name card, one knows immediately how much respect to accord him.

Given this background, the Kato Golf Association has made a bold decision. According to KGA officials, about 50 of the KGA-affiliated golf courses in central Japan have subscribed to the new system, and more are expected to follow.

Members of KGA-affiliated courses may send their scores to the KGA computer system which will keep their handicaps up to date. The assumption is that having handicaps done by a unified system instead of leaving it to the discretion of individual clubs will encourage golfers to turn in scores, good or bad, wherever they play.

Resistance

Golf-club handicap committees generally ignore bad scores. The KGA system does not. The question is, will Japanese golfers cooperate. Some are beginning to, but resistance is still strong.

For example, while submission of all scores is required to theory, it is not mandatory. The presentation of only one score card a year is sufficient to keep a handicap valid. Moreover, the new system now works, it is open only to golf club members. Since only two out of 10 golfers can afford to buy club memberships, this leaves out most of the golfing population.

A few years ago, the Japan Golf Association — the national organization under which the KGA and other regional associations function — was approached with the idea of a nationwide, computerized "handicapping" system that would enable all golfers, club members or not, to submit scores for any course. But the JGA turned it down on grounds it was impossible to exercise adequate supervision over the authenticity of duffers elsewhere.

Rank Reaction

Since rank is important, careful control must be exercised in the manner in which it is awarded. The prestige of the issuing authority is jeopardized, so, rather than take the risk itself, the JGA decided to let the KGA make the first move.

Everyone from JGA's president on down agrees it doesn't make sense for a duffer who can no longer break 100 to have to carry the 10 handicap he once played in. Japanese golfers, however, have managed to circumvent his inconsistency by having two handicaps — an "official handicap" issued by the club, and a more realistic "private handicap" agreed upon by the buddies he regularly plays with.

Whether the KGA's experience will have the intended results remains to be seen. Will it succeed in breaking down rank-consciousness, or will it merely computerize it? Let's wait and see.

The Art Market

Contrasting the Attitudes of Collectors

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 28 (IHT)—Should one collect for love, as the spirit moves one and opportunity presents itself? Or is it advisable to concentrate on one theme such as the work of a single artist in a given area?

The contrasted attitudes were illustrated Tuesday and Thursday by two collections auctioned at Sotheby's. Both came from the United States and both had been built up over many years by enlightened amateurs from the show-business world.

Cinema and theater actor David Daniels of New York, whose collection of 80 old master drawings sold Tuesday for \$169,000, has been collecting for a quarter century. His first love was impressionism and he now intends to devote himself exclusively to 19th-century schools, which is what induced him to part with his earlier pieces.

Although no deliberate plan guided his purchases, Daniels did have a strong feel for studies of the human body. Portraits, male nudes, baroque scenes, such as the vision of a chariot rolling over clouds while naked humans watch and gesticulate on earth (by Gaspare Dizdini and sold for \$4,400 to D. Tunick of New York), altogether made a consistent pattern.

Like any collector buying on the spot of the moment, Daniels acquired, he noted, a flair and made shrewd buys. One of the most interesting pieces in the sale had been bought in this way. An elaborate sketch in pen and black ink with splashes of gray wash and touches of white over black chalk, showing draped figures crowding on stairs, was presented to him by New York dealer Nathan Chaikin in 1965. Carried away by the baroque costumes and exuberant composition, Daniels bought it promptly and then showed it to the late Anthony Clark of the Minne-

apolis Art Institute. To his delight he was told that he had acquired a preparatory study done by Corrado Cacioppo for a large oil painting now in the Duomo of Naples. On Tuesday, the drawing started its journey back to New York when it was knocked down to another collector for \$12,650.

Museum World

As time went by, Daniels got involved with the museum world, first through consulting experts, later sharing pleasure in looking at his troves. He gave many drawings to the Minneapolis Institute of Art and lent other works to various exhibitions held in the United States. One of the most beautiful drawings sold Tuesday, two warriors by the greatest Caravagesque master, Il Guercino, was exhibited many times, appearing last in 1976 in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art exhibition called Old Master Drawings from American Collections. In Tuesday's sale, the aura thus acquired reflected itself in the \$6,380 paid for the small sketch.

A sense for the unusual allowed Daniels to make his best acquisitions. One of these is a study by Alessandro Magnasco showing a man seated on a stool in a contorted position and trembling convulsively. All around him, the blurred scene and seated silhouettes seem to be vibrating. This was done for a famous picture painted about 1712 and called the "Quaker Sermon." The Society of Friends, or Quakers, founded in England in the mid-17th century was then sending out missionaries all over Europe who were, among other things, advocating trembling as a way of living the spiritual experiences of Moses, David and the prophets. The huge price of \$9,900 paid Tuesday shows that another connoisseur felt the same rapture as Daniels once did. One of the few prices that did not match the re-

markably accurate estimates given by expert Julian Stock, it brought more than twice what professionals had been expecting.

The other unusual drawing was a nude study by Francois Boucher done in 1753 for the figure of Apollo in his painting "The Raising of the Sun," now in the Wallace Collection. Stock pointed out that the drawing was used by Boucher himself when he taught at the Ecole Academique de Dessin at Orleans. At \$38,500, this, too, doubled its original estimate, underscoring the appreciation due rarely backed by unimpeachable authenticity.

Lithographs

No greater contrast to this highly personal choice could have been offered than the 160 lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec from the collection of the late Ludwig and Erik Charell of Chicago. Built up with the intention of covering the artist's graphic work, it included rarities of which no other specimen would now be obtainable. According to Sotheby's expert Libby Howe, only three impressions of "Madame L." (also called "Chez la Gantier") have been recorded and, she added, "there will be no other opportunity of acquiring one in the future." Hence the \$2,000 it brought yesterday.

"Idylle Pranciere," the portrait of a woman shown sideways with a dwarflike monstrous fellow ogling her ferociously in the background, was represented by a trial proof before the final edition of only 15 impressions—a unique piece because of its mint condition. When Toulouse-Lautrec did this in 1897, he was experimenting with a combination of techniques—laying on the stone splashes of mustard yellow with a toothbrush, then using a paint brush for more sweeping effects, a fine crayon to do the hair and razor-edge scraping over that to perfect shading. Each color was done on a separate stone and



Small sketch by Il Guercino fetched \$6,380.

by varying the order in which the sheet of paper was first laid on each one, different color effects were obtained during trials. The piece sold Tuesday for \$37,000 may well be the finest.

Along with these gems were other less fine specimens, as happens inevitably when one is bent on filling every gap in a series.

Overall, the phenomenal figure

of \$324,000 brought by the sale nevertheless confirms an old market rule. By focusing attention on any given category, a one-track-minded collector gives each one of its components an additional monetary value, provided, of course, that the collector has become, in the process, an expert himself. That was clearly the case with the late Charell brothers.

Theater in London

Shadow Dominates in 'Twelfth Night'

By John Walker

LONDON, April 28 (IHT)—The ending of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" has always seemed a romantic sun-filled moment, despite the small black cloud of Malvolio's displeasure. A brother and sister, who thought each other dead, are united. Two pairs of lovers ready themselves for marriage. The whirling of time has brought in sweetness.

But in Toby Robertson's excellent, although provocatively melancholy production for the Prospect Company at the Old Vic, there is a clap of thunder and a sudden storm to drench the lovers, leaving the darkened stage to Robert Eddison's superb clown, Feste, singing sweetly but sadly of "the rain it raineth every day."

Shadow rather than light predominates in the production. Feste, particularly in Eddison's swaying performance—halfway between the madness of King Lear and the sanity of his fool—is a commanding figure, summoning the action out of the dark and stilling it when he sings his songs, "Mistress Mine" becomes a chilling premonition of mortality with the emphasis all on "youth's a stuff will not endure" and "Come Away Death" has the urgent invitation of a suicide.

This depth of feeling is matched by the marvelous Viola of Eileen Atkins, whose performance is marked by a great sensitivity, an awareness of emotional truth, so that lines often spoken simply for a laugh—her "Poor lady, she were better love her dream" when the disguised Viola realizes that Olivia is in love with her—here also are full of compassion for human foolishness.

The pleasures of such a production are subtle, for, in such an approach, the knockabout humor of Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek suffers. Both are well acted but with a realism that takes away their humor. They can, after all, seem a classic comic pairing, an Elizabethan Laurel and Hardy: a fat man with an exaggerated idea of his own wit bullying a thin silly man.

But John Saviden's Sir Toby has an ugliness in his drunkenness and Ronnie Steven's sprightly Sir Andrew emphasizes that he is a victim so that their scenes take on the melancholia that tinges the whole play.

Michael Denison's Malvolio is, however, ripely comic, beautifully setting himself up for his fall. In Bernard Cusshaw's simple but effective setting, using a cartload of props to great effect, the play is more astringent than usual, but all the more bracing for that.

The ending of John Ford's "Tis Pity She's a Whore" at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse Theatre must be the most bloody and cynical in drama. Bodies, including that of the butchered Giovanni still clutching the heart he has cut out of his sister in an agony of love, litter the stage. The worst of the willians is allowed to get away with his murders and mutilations because he was motivated by self-interest but rather by a disinterested pleasure in revenge. And a cardinal, who has already excused a murder on the grounds that it was committed by a

prince on a commoner, blandly claims the property and jewels of the dead on behalf of the pope.

Ford seems deliberately to have brewed an unhealthy stew from the ingredients that have always guaranteed popular success—sex, violence and religion—even though his tragedy of revenge is a throwback to the sort of plays that were hits a generation before him.

He was a master craftsman. If his finale is breathtaking—and stomach turning, too, in its bloody excesses, which this production makes much of—then his opening is equally attention grabbing: a young man confessing to his priest—and, it gradually becomes clear, confessing that he has an incestuous love for his sister, which he intends to consummate.

The play has a genuine, lurid power, excellently realized in Ron Daniels's modern-dress production. The cast achieves the difficult feat of seeming contemporary while speaking Ford's terse, but sometimes inflated, verse. The tragedy here is mainly that of Annabella, played by Barbara Kellerman as a sweet but easily persuaded girl. Her brother, Giovanni, is played by Simon Rouse as a notable neurotic from the beginning, a self-obsessed man intent on breaking taboos.

There is some excellent comic relief supplied by Peter Clough as a doltish suitor and Paul Imbush as his more worldly uncle, which provides a necessary counterpoint to the bloody violence and passion as

well as providing an innocent victim to die a lingering death.

Ford's characters make even the double-crossing, vindictive and warring noblemen of the third part of "Henry VI" at the Aldwych seem quite normal, well-behaved people.

The last part of this finely staged trilogy is a fitting climax and at last gives Alan Howard a proper opportunity to display his acting. He is at his best as a weary king welcoming the man who has come to murder him.

This last part has perhaps the most electrifying moment in the sequence, the confrontation between the victorious Margaret and the defeated York. In his passion it is almost operatic, and Helen Mirren's vicious queen and Emrys James's broken pretender make it intensely moving.

It is often the most artificial moments in the plays that have the greatest effect. The farewell in rhymed verse between David Swift's bulldoglike Talbot and his young son is another highlight of the sequence.

But what is especially impressive is the sweep and magnificence of the whole, the coherence imposed by the authority of director Terry Hands and his actors. It is a superb achievement.

Mayor of Paris Makes His Social Debut at Ball

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 28 (IHT)—Paris Mayor, Jacques Chirac, who rarely goes to parties, made his social debut last night at an American function, the April in Paris ball.

Surrounded by photographers and obviously loving every minute of it, the mayor was attending the New York-based charity ball, which for 27 years has distributed more than \$4 million to French charities. The ball, founded by C.C. Philippe and the late Elsa Maxwell, is normally held in New York and in November. It was the first time that it was held in Paris and in April. The purpose of the Paris ball, a smaller and choicer affair, was to serve as social padding for New York's mammoth and money-making ball, which will still take place next fall.

The party last night turned out to be much more than a party. Mr. Chirac declared his love for America and the Americans.

The mayor said he would like to go to New York, adding: "As a matter of fact, I'm planning a trip to the United States soon because I know that my image is very bad there. I want to change it."

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"I'm happy to see Americans," he said. "I love the States. You know, I studied at Harvard." Mr. Chirac and his wife came with Jacqueline Chirac, Chanel's director, who is an old friend of Mrs. Chirac. Asked how she got Mr. Chirac to come, Mrs. Chirac said: "I told him that the New York mayor always greets the French delegation at the New York ball. So, he accepted."

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Collector's Guide

Original ink drawing by

HELMUT LEHRER

(Self Portrait)

23 x 19 cm.

A. Gred, Av. d'Evian 1,

1006 Louviers - Switzerland

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Henri Michaux, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to May 30.

Michaux, who is being honored by a large retrospective exhibition at Beaubourg (Centre Georges Pompidou, to June 10), is showing his recent work at this gallery. As he approaches his 80th year in the fullness of his spiritual energy, one can only admire the constancy of his intensity in recent years. He remains probably the outstanding solitary figure of 20th-century art, attentive to no theory or fashion, but only to the truth of his own perception and to what emerges from the intimate chemistry of an attentive sensibility. The show at Le Point Cardinal includes large ink-blot drawings and watercolors, and a number of oil paintings in oil format. In all these, with a minimum of technical means and a vocabulary of near-abstract simplicity, he creates small worlds which fascinate one with their refreshing gravity. This mastery of content without intent is a peculiar achievement of Michaux's. What appears ultimately is an inner world both alien and familiar.

Tibor Csernus, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 30.

Here is an artist who has a maximum of technical means and often uses them to surprising effect. Virtuosity is not always an asset, but here quite often the painter gets the upper hand. In his technique, Csernus is, at his worst, close to the photo realist; at his best he appears related to Hopper. There are the photo realist's predilection for random subjects presented in exasperating detail. But again, there are works which show rather mysterious situations (like one of a hall in which something comes to life instead of remaining photographically static. There are a couple of paintings which deal eloquently with the sea. Such precise imagery often has something a bit tyrannical about it, but often, too, Csernus shows a lyrical ease, even in such simple subjects like one of a hall with what looks like a boxing ring in which something comes to life instead of remaining photographically static. There are a couple of paintings which deal eloquently with the sea. 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By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.S.	Gsh.	SF com.	Schweif.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.51	4.044	106.86 *	47.95 *	25.50 y		6.855 *	114.15 *	39.125 *
Frankfurt	2.0663	3.774 *		44.80 *	3.383 x	93.52 *	6.42 *	107.00 *	
London	1.82645		3.775	84.82	1,583.25	4.04475	38.84	3,537.75	10.355
Milan	866.75	1,583.45		129	138.00		392.49	467.65	158.60
Paris	4.60875	8.4385	223.090 *		5.12 x	228.43 *	14.325 *	238.15 *	81.25 *
Zurich	1.93575	3.5409	93.66382 *	41.9766 *	0.2233 y	87.65 *	6.0135 *		34.580 *

* The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Kroner: 5.6423; Ecuador: 42.10; Israeli Ls: 15.55; French: 80.775; Schilling: 14.85; Sw.Kroner: 4.619; Yen: 225.875; West. German: 3.750; Ptas: Mark: 4.2175; Belgian Franc: 33.273; Hong Kong \$: 4.681

(*) Commercial Franc (50 Units of 100 c) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 1000 (x) Amounts rounded to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

MF&G Limited

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IMM Futures

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**FOR A
MAXIMUM
RETURN
ON
TIME
INVESTED.**

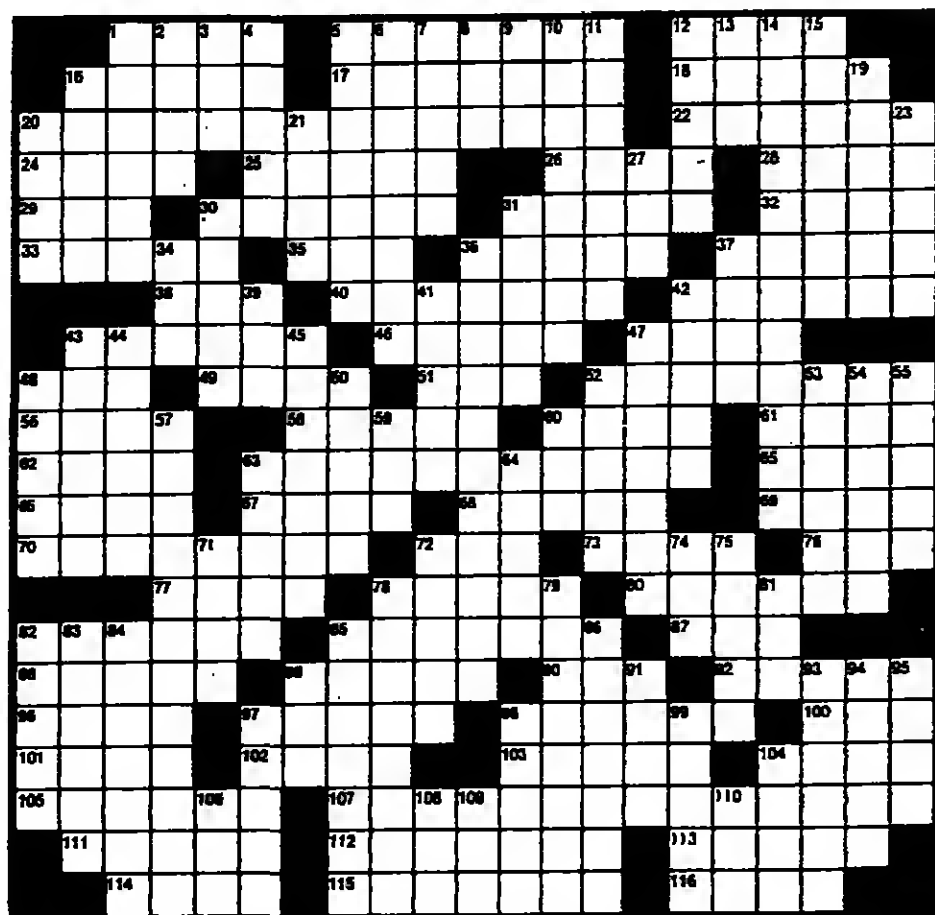
International Herald Tribune
We're got news for you.

مكة من الأهل

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

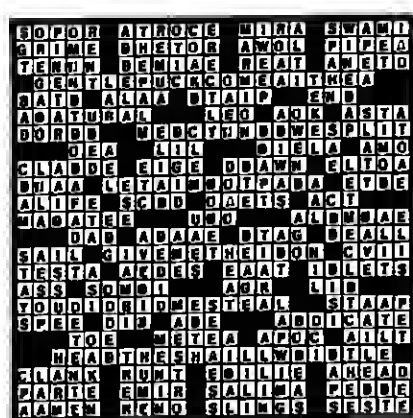
No More Diminutives By Bert H. Kruse



- ACROSS
- 1 Diamond fragment
 - 2 "Auntie"
 - 3 Stop
 - 4 "Auntie"
 - 5 Single-handedly
 - 6 Sound at a door
 - 7 "Auntie"
 - 8 "Auntie"
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 - 60 "Auntie"

- DOWN
- 1 Punkie
 - 2 Lake in Ireland
 - 3 John Silver, for instance
 - 4 Bismarck
 - 5 Nut jaggy
 - 6 Little or Frye
 - 7 Coquette
 - 8 Girl in an old song
 - 9 Did some sleuthing
 - 10 "Auntie" group
 - 11 "Auntie" group
 - 12 "Auntie" group
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



- DOWN
- 1 Endue
 - 2 Fox of Washington
 - 3 Caravansary
 - 4 Elizabethan dramatist
 - 5 Sources
 - 6 Christ's childhood home
 - 7 "And thereby hangs..."
 - 8 Flatfish
 - 9 Resident
 - 10 Not important
 - 11 Natural gas components
 - 12 Castro's companion
 - 13 Disciple's emotion
 - 14 Police conveyance
 - 15 Kind of wind or current
 - 16 Started
 - 17 Savile Row businessman
 - 18 Two-master
 - 19 Apollo's mother
 - 20 Truckster
 - 21 Rucky peak
 - 22 Tire
 - 23 Twist's persecutor
 - 24 Chaplin's title
 - 25 Hair style
 - 26 European mining center
 - 27 Army address
 - 28 "And every..."
 - 29 "queen"
 - 30 Kingsley
 - 31 C.S.A. general
 - 32 Go without
 - 33 Trumpet's relative
 - 34 Solace's advice
 - 35 Moust
 - 36 Goofed
 - 37 Nappy
 - 38 Punctuat
 - 39 "Panama"
 - 40 Ermine in brown
 - 41 Poker game
 - 42 Dept. in the Cabinet
 - 43 Cardinals' insignia
 - 44 Dull finish
 - 45 Equal, as a Parisienne
 - 46 Noted suffragette
 - 47 On a safari
 - 48 Namath in 1977
 - 49 Edgar or Emmy
 - 50 Most impudent
 - 51 Dental
 - 52 Modernist
 - 53 Conquer
 - 54 Epic in 12 books
 - 55 Fire whippers
 - 56 Tamaracks
 - 57 Czech martyr
 - 58 Old Greek theaters
 - 59 Like many heroes
 - 60 Car parts
 - 61 Linen marking
 - 62 Boxing brothers
 - 63 "Crazy Legs"
 - 64 Hirsch
 - 65 At that moment
 - 66 Just out
 - 67 "Live and breathe!"
 - 68 Bernstein nickname
 - 69 Govt. power project

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12	53	Cloudy	MIAMI	23	74	Clear
ANKARA	13	55	Shower	MILAN	17	63	Clear
ATHENS	22	72	Clear	MONTREAL	10	50	Clear
BRISTOL	12	53	Clear	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BULGARIA	12	53	Shower	MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
BERLIN	12	53	Clear	NEW YORK	13	55	Sunny
BRUSSELS	12	53	Overcast	NICE	10	50	Overcast
BUCHAREST	12	53	Clear	OSLO	9	48	Clear
BUDAPEST	12	53	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	53	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Overcast	ROME	17	63	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	N.A.
DUBLIN	12	53	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	53	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	50	Clear
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Clear
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	13	55	Shower
HLSINKI	2	36	Snow	WARSAW	13	55	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	18	65	Clear
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear	ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy
LISBON	12	53	Rain				
LONDON	9	48	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

BOOKS

THE PROTESTANT TEMPERAMENT
Patterns of Child-Rearing, Religious Experience, and the Self in Early America

By Philip Greven. Alfred A. Knopf. 431 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Fred M. Hechinger

MODERN America views scientists as the aristocrats of scholarship. "Scientific method" wears a bright halo in academic world and is worshipped by the general public. It is therefore not surprising that many able historians suffer from science envy, a condition that makes them clutter up perfectly sound research with an artificial "categorizing" copied from the way scientists classify the elements. Unfortunately, what works in explaining the orderly scheme of nature is often less successful in attempts to explain the more complex relationship between human nature, history and politics.

Philip Greven is a case in point. In "The Protestant Temperament," he has brought together many fascinating and historically enlightening accounts of child rearing in early America. He has diligently explored the connections between religious doctrine and attitudes toward childhood. He once again provides interesting insights into the early American family as he did in his earlier writings. But instead of allowing history its scope of contradictions and uncertainties, he tries to squeeze his findings into a set of classifications—fitting all early Americans into the slots of "evangelicals," "moderates" and "gentles."

Greven offers an awesome and eloquent account of the early Puritan unbending devotion to a stern and demanding God. It was a devotion that allowed no straying from a path of self-sacrificing purity. All carnal desires, even between husband and wife, were regarded as temptations of the devil, and since children were born of sinful activity ("filthy" is the term frequently applied), they were considered in a state of natural evil. Their will had to be broken before they could, in turn, devote their lives to total obedience to God and parents. The harmony of the family under such circumstances flows, not from love, but from submission—women to men, children to parents, men to God.

Particularly fascinating is Greven's discovery of this evangelicals' constant fear that servants and grandparents might act as corruptors of children by secretly offering them forbidden kindness. Grandparents were, of course, more troublesome since they were immune to the rule that it was better to lose a good servant than to bring up a bad child.

Today's conservatives, inheritors of the evangelical theory of child rearing, might well be reminded that Greven's picture of Puritan parents, though accurate in theory, should not obscure the fact that even the sternest of them did love their children in their fashion. Cotton Mather, who was survived by only two of his 15 children, was moved during a measles epidemic in 1713 that claimed three of his children and his wife in less than two weeks to make this moving entry in his diary:

"Nov. 21. This day I attended the funeral of my two: Eleazar and

Martha. Betwixt 9h and 10h at Night, my lovely Jerusha Expired. She was two years, and about seven Months... Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me!"

Greven develops an interesting theory about the conflict created by the attitudes of evangelical men toward women and toward God. On the one hand maleness was characterized by "activity, strength, combativeness, wisdom and greatness of soul, compared with femininity's "passivity," weakness, dependency, emotionalism and self-doubt." Yet, in their relationship to God, men assumed the submissive—thus female—role.

The discussion of the "moderates" begins with interesting observations of child rearing. Breaking the child's will is replaced by a more gentle bending; love substitutes for fear; obedience arises from respect, not domination. In Greven's scheme, this relaxation of the reins appears as something of a transition to ultimate delegation of childcare by the "gentle" to a staff of servants, leaving the parents as a remote but dignified, respected and filially loved authority.

The strain such categorizing imposes on the natural flow of history stems from the lack of any credible temperamental kinship between such "moderates" as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, among others. It would be easier to ascribe their common bonds to intellectual roots in the Age of Reason than to any artificially created rubric. Jefferson's pioneering insistence on the separation of church and state, for instance, is surely more than mere moderation of the evangelicals' religious zeal. And the gentles' exuberant enjoyment of the good life, including wine, women and song, seems to be very simply the result of worldly success. Those who had grown conservative with wealth and established social status were understandably prone to loyalty to the status quo, including the British monarchy. If such amusing documents as the rancorous diary of William Bird prove anything, it is merely that this period, too, had its equivalent of Beautiful People and Dirty Old Men. (After a wild night with a woman he had picked up in the park, he remarked, "I slept pretty well, but neglected my prayers.")

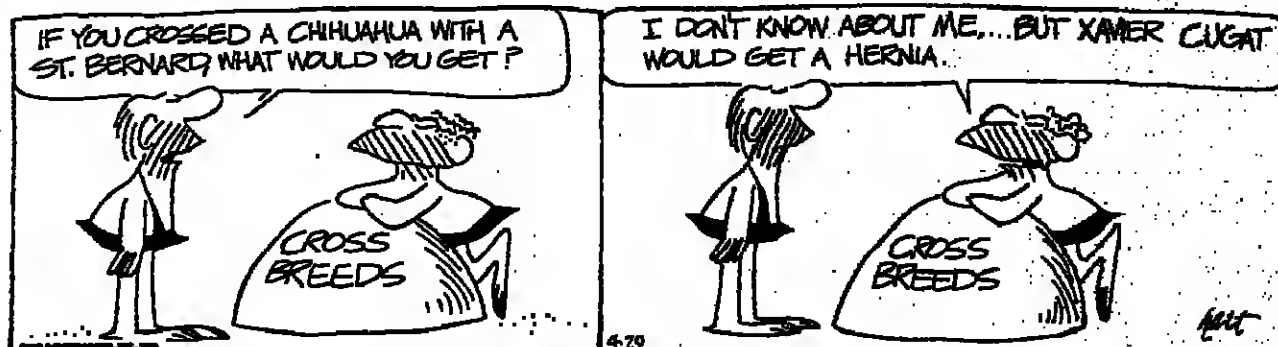
Much of Greven's anecdotal history is extremely helpful to a fuller understanding of early America's customs and attitudes. Many of the prejudices and myths, particularly those relating to sexual matters, provide a fuller comprehension of American mores and conflicts today. These accounts could readily stand the test of scholarly as well as general-reader interest without Greven's sometimes forced attempts to read too much "femininity" into the period's preoccupation with elegant dress and long hair among the more "gentle," less "moderate" circles.

Fred M. Hechinger is on the staff of The New York Times.

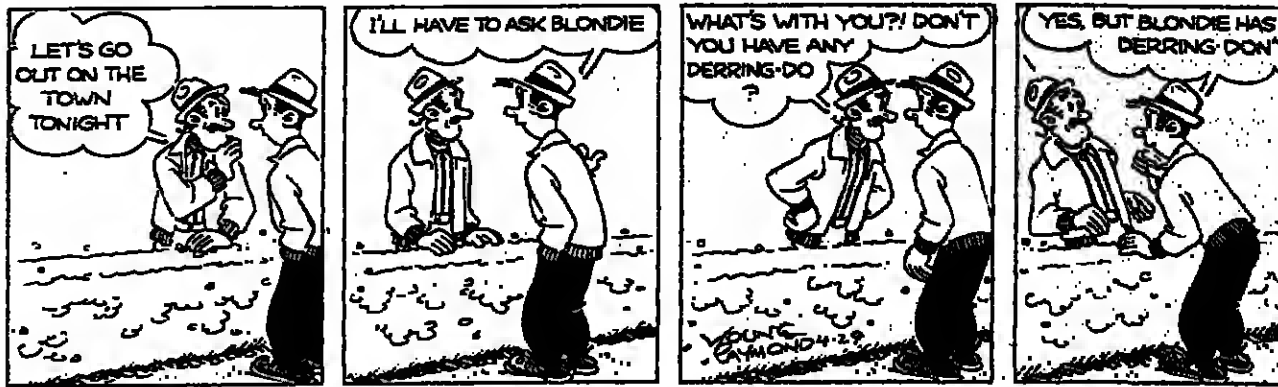
PEANUTS



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BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

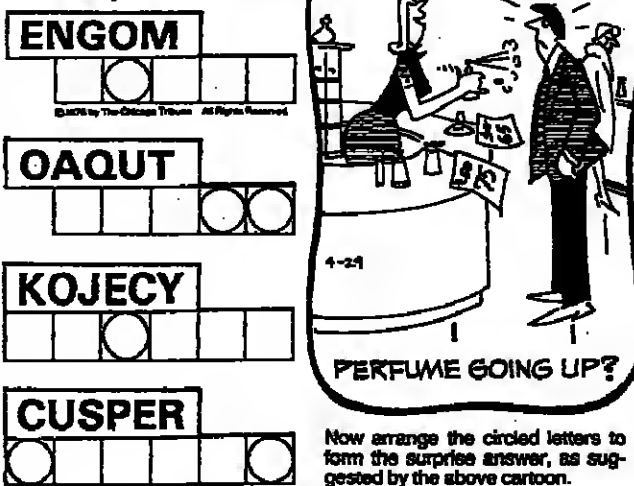


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: "O-A-O-U" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALUE BARON NIBBLE DEMURE Answer: A reward all round—A MEDAL

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Did you hear that, honey? He just said 'who, me?' in his sleep."

5-Hitter by Rookie

Twins Beat A's,
End 2 Streaks

OAKLAND, April 28 (AP)—Right-hander Gary Scrum, making his first major league start, pitched a five-hitter and struck out six as the Minnesota Twins snapped the Oakland A's eight-game winning streak yesterday, 6-1.

Minnesota ended a one-game losing streak, the longest in the club's history.

The Twins took a 2-0 lead off loser Allan Wirth in the second. Mike Cubbage led off with a walk. Glenn Adams singled to right and right fielder Gary Throsson's throw to third was wild, allowing Cubbage to score. Adams was thrown out trying to advance to second on the play.

Doubles by Bob Randall and

Thursday's
Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Minnesota	021 002 100-4 16 1
Oakland	001 000 000-1 5 1
Seattle and Winnipeg: Wirth, Ranko (4) and Easton, W.—Seattle, 2-0. L.—Wirth, 1-2. HR—Oakland, Gross (2).	
Seattle	000 100 000-1 4 1
California	110 000 200-5 4 0
Todd, House (2), Burke (7) and Pasley; Tonn and Humphrey, W.—Tanna, 5-0. L.—Todd, 0-2. HR—Seattle, Roberts (2).	
Cleveland	000 001 000-1 9 1
Texas	000 000 000-3 5 0
Wells and Pruitt; Mallick, Barker (9) and Sundberg, W.—Mallick, 2-0. L.—Wells, 1-1. HR—Hargrove (4).	
Toronto	201 000 022-8 12 0
Kansas City	001 001 200-7 11 1

Clancy, BJAORE (7), Willis (9) and Carver; Gera, Hrabovsky (8), Bird (9) and Porter, W.—BIAORE, 1-0. L.—Bird, 1-1. HR—Toronto, Carver (2).	
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
San Francisco	201 000 100-5 7 1
Atlanta	201 000 000-3 7 1
Blue and Sadek; Ruffner, Mohler (7), Combs (7), Campbell (8) and Pacerosa, W.—Blue, 2-1. L.—Ruffner, 1-3. HRs—San Francisco, McCovey (2), Atlanta, Burroughs (2).	

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Atlanta	12 5 26
Cincinnati	11 7 41
Los Angeles	9 10 47
San Francisco	8 9 47
San Diego	7 9 48
Montreal	5 12 29
Friday's Games	
San Francisco at Atlanta	3
Atlanta at Cincinnati	1
Cincinnati at New York	1
San Diego at Philadelphia	1
San Francisco at Pittsburgh	1
Los Angeles at St. Louis	1
Montreal at Houston	1
Saturday's Games	
Cincinnati at New York	1
San Francisco at Pittsburgh	1
San Diego at Philadelphia	1
Cincinnati at Atlanta	1
Los Angeles at St. Louis	1
Montreal at Houston	1
Sunday's Games	
San Francisco at Pittsburgh	1
San Diego at Philadelphia	1
Cincinnati at Atlanta	1
Los Angeles at St. Louis	1
Montreal at Houston	1

Jersey Retired

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., April 28 (AP)—The No. 12 jersey worn by the American guard Phil Ford, the university of North Carolina's all-time leading scorer, has been retired by the college.

Willie Norwood produced the second run.

The Twins added a run in the third on Cubbage's sacrifice fly.

Rangers 3, Indians 1

At Arlington, Texas, Mike Hargrove hit his third home run in as many games and Jon Matlack and Len Barker combined on a nine-hitter as the Rangers whipped Cleveland, 3-1. Hargrove, mired in a .196 slump at game time, slammed a two-run homer off Cleveland starter Rick Waits in the fifth inning.

Angels 5, Mariners 1

At Anaheim, California's Frank Tanana fired a four-hitter to beat Seattle, 5-1, and win his fifth game without defeat this season. Tanana walked two and struck out three. Tom House of the Mariners retired 16 batters in succession after the Angels routed starter Jim Todd in the second inning.

Blue Jays 8, Royals 7

At Kansas City, Willie Upshaw cracked a two-out, two-run double in the ninth inning as Toronto rallied for an 8-7 victory over Kansas City.

Rico Carty drove in five runs with a pair of home runs for the Blue Jays, who completed a two-game sweep of the Royals while handing them their third straight loss.

Giants 5, Braves 3

At Atlanta, left-hander Vida Blue scattered seven hits and Willie McCovey drove in four runs with a three-run double and a bases-empty homer to give San Francisco a 5-3 victory over Atlanta.

Blue gave up a two-run homer to Jeff Burroughs in the first inning after McCovey's three-run double had given the Giants a quick, 3-0 lead. But the Giant starter surrendered only six more hits as San Francisco salvaged the final game of a three-game series.



DOWN AND OUT—Danish welterweight Jorgen Hansen stands over fallen Frenchman Alain Marion after delivering the knockout blow during the sixth round in Randers, Denmark Thursday night. Along with the fight, Hansen won the European welterweight title.

In Return to Garden

Duran Triumphs on Decision

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Lightweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama made successful return to Madison Square Garden after an absence of nearly six years, scoring a 10-round unanimous decision last night over Adolfo Viruet.

Duran clobbered the first two rounds to the left-hander but then controlled most of the rest of the no-title fight. He mixed body punches with punches to the head to conquer Viruet, whose nose bled profusely in the ninth round.

But Viruet, a New York-born Puerto Rican, refused to go down under the onslaught of a puncher who has 52 knockdowns in 62 victories against only one loss. Controversy surrounded the fight, which matched the unassuming, usually subdued Viruet and a man who admitted that he hated the entire Viruet family. Duran has fought Adolfo's brother Edwin twice and beaten him twice.

After the fight was over and the decision announced, Edwin came into the ring and tried to start a fight with Duran. Duran's trainer, Ray Arcel, was knocked down in the fray.

Referee Arthur Mercante scored the non-title bout 7 rounds for Duran, 2 for Viruet and 1 even. Judge Tony Castellano scored it 7-3 Duran and Artie Aidda 6-4 Duran.

Only Loss

In his last appearance at the Garden, in November of 1972, Duran sustained his only loss, a 10-round decision to Esteban Defensor. Duran, who weighed 142 pounds, had said before the fight he wanted to once again show New York fight fans the punching power that has made him one of the most feared fighters in boxing.

It took a \$100,000 guarantee, tax-clear, to get Duran back into the Garden. Viruet, 26, the same age as Duran, earned \$15,000.

Duran dominated all but the first two rounds and the sixth, when Viruet, who weighed 141½, caught the champion with four or five

good left hands while circling to his right to avoid his opponent's devastating right hand. Duran was penalized for a low blow in the seventh.

Each time Viruet rallied, throwing the left that connected so often, Duran shook off the effect and came back after his opponent.

In the eighth round, Viruet buckled Duran's knees with a left. But Duran came back to steal the round with a left-right combination against the ropes.

Duran's biggest opportunity to

end the fight prematurely was in the ninth. Duran knocked the wind out of Viruet with a lopping right to the stomach early in the round. A minute later, a right glanced off Viruet's nose and Duran followed with a right-left that stunned the New Yorker.

Duran pursued in vain as Viruet slipped to his right and away from Duran's power. Viruet, who wants the junior welterweight title of Wilfredo Benitez, now has a record of 15-3 with five knockouts.

Rams Deny an Agreement Is Set
For Team to Move to Anaheim

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP)—A spokesman for the Los Angeles Rams denied Thursday night that the National Football League team has agreed to move its franchise to Anaheim, but didn't discount the possibility of that happening in the near future.

"I think it's premature," said Jerry Wilcox, the Rams' director of public relations, about a Los Angeles Times story that said the team is definitely moving and will sign a 30-year lease to play at Anaheim Stadium starting with the 1980 season. "We're not going to deny that we're not moving there because it's possible that we might, but there has been no agreement yet."

The Times said in its Friday editions that the Rams' move from the Los Angeles Coliseum would involve an \$80 million to \$100 mil-

lion project to expand Anaheim Stadium by 30,000 seats and to construct executive and coaching offices as well as a practice facility, all on the grounds or in a nearby area.

The story said that Rams' President Carroll Rosenbloom wouldn't admit that a move was definite, but quoted him as saying, "We have made a lease proposal to them (Anaheim officials)."

Wilcox said he felt a decision on the status of the Rams as far as where they're going to play in the future would probably be made within two months, "but probably no earlier than a month from now."

"It's no foregone conclusion," said Wilcox about such a move. "It's a good possibility, there's been a lot of discussion but such a story is really premature."



Lee Trevino blasting out of a trap on the 13th hole Thursday.

Trevino's Opening-Round 65
Leaves Player 4 Shots Behind

NEW ORLEANS, April 28 (AP)—Lee Trevino birdied the final hole for a spectacular 7-under-par 65 that left Gary Player four shots off the pace Thursday in the first round of the \$200,000 New Orleans Open golf tournament.

Player, seeking to become only the third man in PGA tour history to win four consecutive events, didn't make a bogey but had to work hard for his 3-under-par 69. "He's still the man to beat," Trevino said of Player. "People talk about him being under pressure. No pressure in the world is on him,

because nobody expects him to win four in a row. He can free-wheel it."

Trevino's 35-footer on the final hole lifted him one stroke ahead of Mark Hayes, who bogeyed the 18th for a 66.

Tied at 67 in ideal playing conditions that favored the 7,080-yard Lakewood Country Club course were Ray Floyd, Bob E. Smith and Homero Blancas, who one-putted 11 times.

Trevino's last victory was in the 1977 Canadian Open.

Who Will Be 2nd Black
To Manage in the Majors?

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT)—Baseball's once and only black manager, Frank Robinson, is now a coach with the Baltimore Orioles and, understandably, he hopes to be hired as a major league manager again. But becoming baseball's second black manager might be almost as difficult as having become baseball's first black manager.

"I think baseball has backed off some now," he was saying before the Orioles opened a two-game series at Yankee Stadium earlier this week. "There's no pressure for baseball to come up with a black manager now, nobody is kicking up a fuss like they were before the Cleveland Indians hired me."

If there is no fuss, baseball will prefer to smooze on the status quo. But at a time when two of the leading teams in the National Basketball Association have black coaches, Willie Reed of the New York Knicks and Lenny Wilkens of the Seattle Super Sonics, it is to be wondered why baseball (and pro football for that matter) does not consider even one black man worthy to be a motivator or strategist, or both. Another black manager, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn should remind himself, would indeed be in the best interests of baseball.

"I don't want to list everybody who's qualified because I might leave somebody out," Frank Robinson said. "But I think Maury Wills should be a major league manager."

Maury Wills, once a good thief as a base-stealer for the Los Angeles Dodgers and now an NBC television analyst, almost was hired by the San Francisco Giants after the 1976 season but Joe Altabelli got the job instead. Other obvious black managerial candidates are now coaches—Eliot Howard of the New York Yankees, Larry Doby of the Chicago White Sox and Jim Gilliam of the Dodgers.

Content With Lemon

Of the three, Larry Doby would appear to have the best eventual opportunity, primarily because of Bill Veeck, the White Sox owner. Bill Veeck is content with Bob Lemon as his manager now but if the change ever were to occur, Veeck probably would not hesitate to name Larry Doby as Bob Lemon's successor.

Gradually, a managerial chance for Elston Howard, Larry Doby or Jim Gilliam diminishes season by season. Doby is 53 years old, Howard and Gilliam each 49, ages when they soon might be considered too old to bridge the generation gap with today's young players. Most young players probably don't even remember those three as big league stars—Howard once the American League's Most Valuable Player as a Yankee catcher, Doby a feared slugging outfielder with the Indians for a decade, Gilliam a Dodgers second baseman so smooth he often was taken for granted. But to today's young players, those three are aging coaches now, not players once on bubble gum cards. Wills, who is 46, also is approaching that dangerous age. Unless they are hired soon, it might be too late for them.

Younger Candidates

Younger candidates also will emerge soon, notably Joe Morgan of the Cincinnati Reds and Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals.

"I don't know if Morgan or Brock would be interested," Frank Robinson said. "But I think they would be outstanding managers."

Willie McCovey of the Giants is another potential manager. Late last season he asked for an audience with Joe Altabelli and presented the Giants manager with a lineup card that had Bill Madlock at second base. At lunch the day before, Willie McCovey had talked to the two-time National League batting champion about transferring to second base in order to let Darrell Evans play third base. Madlock had agreed. He's now the Giants' second baseman. McCovey obviously had been thinking like a manager.

"Have you," McCovey was asked in spring training, "thought about being a manager some day?"

"No," said the Giants' 40-year-old slugger. "I haven't thought about when I'm going to stop playing."

Popular among the San Francisco fans and respected by his teammates, Willie McCovey would be a logical choice to be the Giants' manager some day. Willie Stargell of the Pittsburgh Pirates is another potential manager. But baseball's first black manager might also be its second. Clubowners usually prefer to hire managers with experience as managers, even if those managers have been dismissed, as Frank Robinson was in June last year. At the time, the Indians were five games under .500 with a 26-31 record. But with Jeff Torberg as manager, the Indians finished with a .71-50 record, 19 games under .500.

In his two previous seasons, Frank Robinson guided the Indians to a 79-80 record in 1975 and 81-78 in 1976.

Money Question

"The Indians weren't sound financially," Frank Robinson recalled. "The only free agent they spent big money for was Wayne Garland and he's had arm trouble. They also signed Paul Dade and Horace Speed as free agents but they're like putting Volkswagen parts in a Rolls-Royce engine. With the Indians (it was always a question of) the money that was available. That's changed now. I under-

stand, with the new ownership, but that's the way it was when I was there."

Following his dismissal, Frank Robinson was hired by the California Angels as a batting coach, then he managed Calicut in the Mexican winter league. He joined the Orioles' coaching staff two months ago.

"When the Orioles hired me," the former slugger of the Orioles said with a laugh, "some people wondered if I would be looking over Earl Weaver's shoulder, and I told them, 'He's only 5-8, I can look over his head.' I'm out after Earl's job. Earl is a hell of a manager. In

the dugout I'm listening to him and watching him all the time, hoping I can learn something. I don't second-guess him. I used to watch him when I was a player but it's different now. I'm on the inside more now. In our meetings, I get to know what he plans to do before he does it. So nothing he has done has really surprised me."

The surprise that 42-year-old Frank Robinson is waiting for is an eventual offer to manage another major league team.

"It's like before I was hired for the first time," he said. "No feelings yet. I just hope I get another chance."



Frank Robinson—"Nobody's Kicking Up a Fuss."

Leafs Defeat Islanders
To Even Playoff Series

TORONTO, April 28 (AP)—Darrell Sittler, Lanny McDonald and Jack Valiquette each had a goal and an assist in the four-goal first period that carried the Toronto Maple Leafs to a quarterfinal, series-tying 5-2, victory over the New York Islanders last night.

The Toronto triumph tied the best-of-seven National Hockey League playoff at three victories per team and forced a deciding game at Nassau Coliseum tomorrow night.

The Islanders, aside from losing the game, lost star players Bryan Trottier and Mike Bossy. Trottier, a center, crashed into teammate Billy Harris early in the first period and did not see action in the second and third sessions.

Bossy, the right wing who set a rookie record by scoring 53 regular-season goals, was taken to a hospital with a neck injury after falling heavily into the endboards after being checked by Jerry Butler with 5:36 to play in the second period. Bossy lay motionless for several minutes before being removed on a stretcher. The preliminary diagnosis was a sprained neck.

Clark Gillies finally got the Islanders on the scoreboard at 4:51 of the third period, ending a New York scoreless string of 73 minutes, 57 seconds at Maple Leaf Gardens.

The semifinal matchups will be decided tomorrow. If the Islanders win, the best-of-seven set starts at Boston on Tuesday. If Toronto wins, the Leafs will open their series at Montreal on Tuesday.

Rangers' Player
Is Found Guilty
In Cocaine Case

BRAMPTON, Ontario, April 28 (NYT)—Don Murdoch, a 21-year-old right wing of the New York Rangers, pleaded guilty in Provincial Court here this week and was convicted of possession of 4.8 grams of cocaine. Judge Gerry Young fined him \$400 on a conviction that could have brought a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

The conviction was based on an arrest last Aug. 12 at a Toronto airport. Crown prosecutor Dan Murphy said the cocaine was found concealed in a pair of socks in Murdoch's luggage while the \$125,000-a-year player was on his way from New York to his hometown of Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Murphy said Murdoch admitted "knowledge and use" of the drug at the time. The quantity was said to be worth about \$1,300 on the street.

Murdoch, who was present, did not testify in his behalf. Grant Kerr, his lawyer, said the cocaine "was given to him" at a late-night party in New York City. Then Kerr added: "He meant to get rid of it; he did not get rid of it; he vacillated. In short, he carried it over the border, but he didn't direct his mind to it."

Warmath Joins
Vikings' Staff

EDINA, Minn., April 28 (AP)—Murray Warmath, who coached the University of Minnesota to two Rose Bowl appearances and one national championship, was named by the Minnesota Vikings Thursday as defensive line coach.

Warmath, 64, will take over the coaching position vacated by Buddy Ryan, who joined another Vikings coach, Neil Armstrong, with the Chicago Bears.

"I've only had personal knowledge of it since yesterday," said Warmath, who coached the Gophers for 18 years. "But I'm just delighted and very happy to be with the Vikings."

Warmath began his coaching career in 1935 as an assistant at Tennessee. He started at Minnesota in 1954 and served as head coach through 1971, when he was named assistant to the athletic director.

Ex-Dolphins Lose Plea

MIAMI, April 28 (AP)—A circuit court judge has refused to reduce the jail terms of two former Miami Dolphins, Randy Crowder and Don Reese, to allow them to try out with teams for the coming football season. They were sentenced to a year in jail last August for selling a pound of cocaine to an undercover agent.

Official Rates Tennis Stars

Linesman Calls 'Em as He Sees 'Em

MIAMI, April 28 (AP)—For 5.50 a day, plus lunch and tea, Tony Preziosi will let himself be used in the five languages he speaks. It's not that he likes being a linesman, but he likes to umpire tennis, a task that sometimes brings the worst in people.

The \$15.50-a-day salary is what Preziosi was paid for calling the lines during perhaps 1,000 games a year in Wimbledon. And that's to pay for the job. The Italian lineman paid Preziosi and other linesmen with shoes, a warm-up suit, a quiet and guest tickets.

Preziosi, a retired airlines employee who lives in Miami, has been calling games for 44 years and has been paying his own way to European tournaments nearly every year for the last 15 years.

He does it because he likes the job—even though some of his often question his eyesight rate his ancestry.

Preziosi also rates the stars: "Nastase: 'No one can duplicate his defensive attitude toward the ball, but he's egged on to a great deal by the crowd.'"

Ken Schofield, secretary of the ATP, said, "We have decided that for this year the Lacombe trophy is an unofficial event, and as such, players' participation is governed by Rule 8 of our tournament regulations."

The rule stipulates that the leading 25 golfers in the European or-



Nikki Pili

linesman, and sometimes over to another match."

The Good: Chris Evert: "A show of coolness."

Adriano Panatta: "The picture of a symphony on the court. Classical example of how tennis form should be."

Arthur Ashe: "Will raise an eyebrow but accepts the call and goes on."

Brian Gottfried: "One of the most even-tempered. Seldom contests a decision, possibly will raise an eyebrow or say you may be wrong."

John Newcombe: "A gentleman on the court."

John McEneaney: "The heir apparent. Maybe as he matures he'll overcome this if he's approached at the proper time."

arguing Wade: "In her eyes she is no wrong in calling a ball, carries a grudge throughout a match toward a particular

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